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SIXPENCE.

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THE FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN'S SECOND BROTHER: THE COFFIN ON ITS WAY TO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, THE KING FOLLOWING IT, AND LORD KITCHENER, AMONG THE PALL-BEARERS.

The funeral of Major his late Serene Highness Prince Francis Joseph Frederick of Teck, second brother of the Queen, took place at Windsor on Wednesday last. The coffin was taken from the station to St. George's Chapel on a gun-carriage drawn by the Royal Horse Artillery. On the Union Jack that covered it rested the dead Prince's decorations, his sword, and his helmet. Notable amongst the pall-bearers was Lord Kitchener, who may be seen in our photograph, on the left of the coffin. The King (also seen in the photograph) came immediately after the gun-carriage on foot, with the Duke of Teck slightly behind him on his right and Prince Alexander of Teck on his left.

PHOTOGRAPH BY G. P. U.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"JOHN GABRIEL BORKMAN," AT THE COURT.

"JOHN GABRIEL BORKMAN" is one of the most
impressive, though one of the most sombre, of
Ibsen's social dramas; and it was good to be
reminded of its existence last Tuesday, when Miss
Rosina Filippi revived the piece at a Court matinée.
She herself took the part of the financier-idealist's wife,
who is so scornful of his ambitions and broken career
and has but one object of devotion in life—the son who
is to disappoint them both. One would rather see Miss
Filippi in her natural element of comedy; one would
rather see her expressing, as few other actresses can,
middle age's *joie de vivre* and humorous tolerance
of the pranks of youth. But her acting, for all that,
did not lack intensity, though her lips curl more easily
in laughter than to disdain. Youth has its fling
in this play, though it does not obtain the benison
of its seniors, and the most vital act of the drama is
that in which the lad Erhart is shown refusing to shape
his future according to the dictates of the old people:
refusing either to bolster up the dreams of his father or
to settle down tamely with his mother, and choosing,
instead of either duty or work, what he calls life—life
with love in it, and pleasure and freedom, no matter
what consequences may be entailed. Erhart may be—
nay, is—selfish and ungrateful and foolish, but he
represents the eternal cry of youth for the opportu-
nities of youth, and so lightens up the gloom of the
play by youth's colour and passion. At the Court
the Erhart is Mr. Donald Calthrop, a clever young
actor who conceives his part aright, and plays
with earnestness and fire in the scene of revolt. But
youth, after all, takes but a small place in this drama;
very properly is the title assigned to John Gabriel
Borkman, and that monumental and typical figure,
which sums up in itself all the tragedy of failure, all
the pathos of an invincible self-belief, fills the fore-
ground of Ibsen's canvas. A splendid type, he is
splendidly portrayed by Mr. Franklin Dyall. We feel
that his John Gabriel has only just missed being a
master of men: he is patriarchal, austere, eloquent in
his self-deception, and full of the dignity of fallen great-
ness. The actor has done nothing half so good here-
tofore, and his was far and away the best performance
in the production, as well as the best performance we
have ever had in London of his rôle.

[Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.]

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PARISIAN GAIETY.

BY CHARLES DAWBARN.

CROWDS stood outside the great banks of Paris;
upon the steps, guarding the portals, were uni-
formed officials. Since the police were occupied else-
where, cemetery-keepers, from the great burying-
grounds, were pressed into the service of the living.
Absit omen! The stranger, passing, wondered what
was happening. He connected the crowds with the
Revolution. "Surely," he said, "there must be a
'run' upon the banks. People are getting nervous
and are withdrawing their money." But people were
not getting nervous; they were investing their money
instead of drawing it out. These things were witnesses
to the economy of the people, as well as to their *sang-
froid*. On the railway, at that very hour, three trains
were "held up" by bands of strikers, two hundred
strong. In one case they had beaten the two guards and
chased them, as dogs chase a fox, across country. One
of these unhappy men is still running, for all I know—at
least, he has not been heard of.

Notwithstanding these occurrences, and the dropping
of bombs here and there as Anarchistic *cartes-de-visite*,
the public invested its money. Though the cost of
living has increased immensely during the last few years
in Paris, its inhabitants have still money to put by—
money for the gilt-edged security. And so they crowded
the banks on this Saturday afternoon in their eagerness
to subscribe to the new loan of 235,000,000 francs (as a
first instalment of 900,000,000) guaranteed by the City of
Paris. There is this advantage in the scheme for the
poor man, that the City Fathers allow the bonds to be
split up into quarters. Thus one may hold £4 worth
of Municipal stock, and at the same time qualify for a
chance in one of the lottery prizes. The lottery-bond is
a seductive part of the municipal loan-system of France.
In the present case, the prizes that are offered start with
£8000, and are so numerous that everyone has a serious
chance of drawing the successful number.

The gaiety of Paris under adverse circumstances is
one of the characteristics of the people. They are no
longer the nervous, hysterical folk, easily driven to panic
and excesses, that their British judges have imagined
them to be. Under the influence of the Entente, or for
some other cause, they are learning British phlegm.
Their calmness has been conspicuous during the strike
troubles. There was no agitation in the streets, no
effervescence—barring a fight between navvies and
police, old enemies—no violence and damage when the
lights went out—cut off by striking electricians.

A similar spirit was exhibited during the floods.
You might have supposed that fear would reign as the
river rose higher and higher and the area of flooded
streets extended. But no; the cheerfulness of the in-
habitants was remarkable. They showed no uneasiness,
and looked with confidence to the early subsidence of
the waters.

M. Briand, Premier of France, was possessed of that
calmness and gift of organisation that he has again shown
on this occasion. He has brought the flagging courage
of the nervous up to the sticking-point, and has him-
self fought the Dragon of Anarchy and Revolution
with a valiant sword and spear. One of the pleasantest
aspects of the recent crisis was the endurance of the
humbler folk, who walked bravely from their dwellings
in the suburbs to their work in town and back again
under the dripping rain, and maintained, *tout de même*,
their habitual gaiety of heart.

This is the spirit that has lightened many a mis-
fortune in the past, and brought the French through
a variety of catastrophes. Aristocrats shut in Revo-
lutionary prisons, their heads marked for the tumbrils
on the morrow, played light-heartedly the game of the
guillotine: a mock trial and a mock execution. A few
hours later their heads actually fell under the murderous
knife—almost before their laughter and jokes had died
away from the empurpled lips. There is something
admirable, even if a little frightening, in this fortitude
of levity. *Ici on danse ce soir* was written on the ruins
of the Bastille. Your true-hearted Frenchman is always
ready to dance on a volcano.

When the great war of 1870 devastated the country,
the gaiety of Paris was not extinguished. Some of the
theatres kept open even during the siege, when guns
were booming all day long, and there were scenes of
carnage and misery around. Even when the Prussians
marched into the beleaguered capital, one of the prom-
inent playhouses of the town continued to give its
spectacle for the amusement of the populace.

Courage and gaiety go together, no doubt, though
there is a sort of desperate courage that comes from the
absolute negation of all hope, and is the daughter of
despair. The French never despair. In their effort to
see the bright side of things they will, sometimes, under-
estimate the gravity of the moment.

Yet the Parisian, in particular, has changed in
character during the past few years. Whilst he grows
steadier and more solid, the English seem to have taken
on a more frivolous mien. The professional classes in
France, more especially, are solemn folk, scarcely given
to pleasure at all, but working long hours in their offices
and studios. One is astonished at the quantity of labour
they achieve. They grow accustomed to hard and un-
remitting intellectual toil in student days. And yet, after
nights of labour, they rush to their young enjoyment with
as keen a sense of life and a desire to leave unfilled no
moment of it as if they were the merest butterflies, used
to hovering idly over a perfumed flower.

It is a curious blend of character which allows a
man to preach the most desintegrating doctrine—sub-
versive of all good rule—and at the same time hoard in
an adjacent bank a fortune sufficient against evil days.
Generous in his mental outlook, and disinclined to shut
the door against any theory, however dangerous to
society, the average Frenchman has a keen eye to the
value of francs and centimes. The most ardent Socialist,
yearning for the New City, will have as comfortable a
bank balance as any Bourgeois—if he can manage it.
It is not hypocrisy; but a desire to be certain of the
morrow, whilst indulging in speculation for the day after.

THE DISCOVERED "MISSING PANEL" OF CARDINAL WOLSEY'S TAPESTRY.

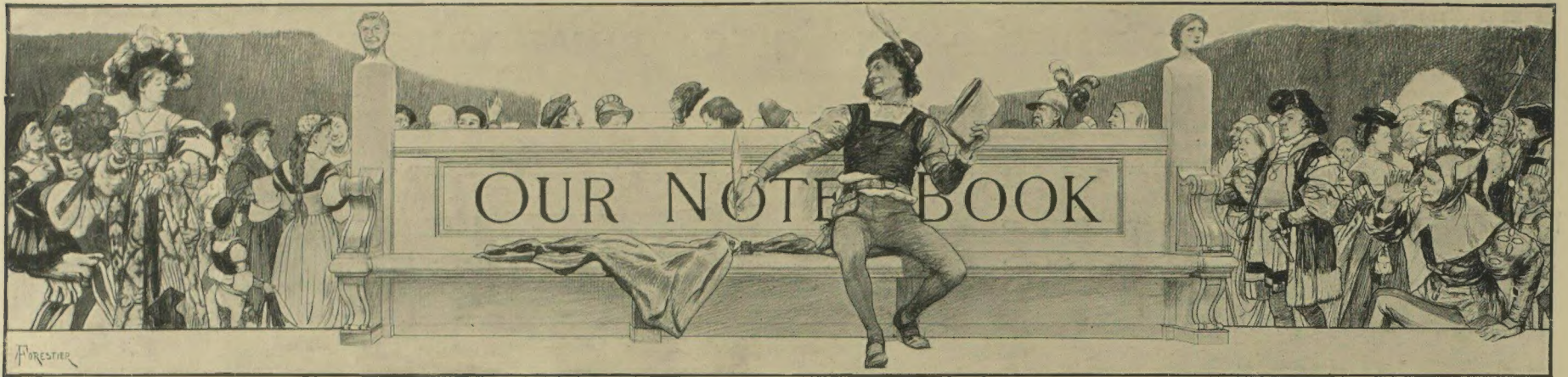
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COMPANION TO THREE PANELS HANGING IN THE GREAT WATCHING-CHAMBER AT HAMPTON COURT: A PART OF THE SERIES ILLUSTRATING THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS.

The panel of Arras tapestry here illustrated, which has been found in an old Jacobean mansion in Cornwall, is a part of the series illustrating the Seven Deadly Sins which is said to have belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and to have had place in the Legate's Chamber at Hampton Court. Three panels are now in the great Watching-Chamber at Hampton Court. With this newly discovered panel they are the only ones of the set known. The panel is described as of "well-preserved 15th-century Arras tapestry, measuring 13 feet 4 inches by 13 feet 9 inches," and it is said of it: "An examination of the three panels now hanging at Hampton Court will at once convince the observer of their obvious connection with the one now offered for sale. It is hardly possible to doubt that all four were designed by the same hand, and emanated from the same loom. Again, each panel is surrounded by exactly the same borders of roses and daisies. But should further evidence be required of former ownership, it can hardly be coincidence that this panel, like its former companions at the Palace, should have been discovered accompanied by exactly the same frieze bearing the royal arms of Henry the Eighth." The authorities of South Kensington Museum agree that it is one of the missing panels. The panel is to be sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of Leicester Square, and the hope has been expressed that it will not be allowed to go out of the country. It is further said that a foreign collector has already offered a sum running well into four figures for the panel in question and the portion of a 16th-century frieze, originally made for the great hall at Hampton Court, and bearing the royal arms of Henry VIII., as mentioned above, which was found at the same time.

(SEE DESCRIPTION ON "WORLD'S NEWS" PAGE.)



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE is one little trick which I most sincerely wish my countrymen would kindly drop. I do not in the least mind their asserting their own virtues to other people; I can even applaud it. But I wish they would leave off explaining their own virtues to themselves. I wish they would leave off saying things like this: "Probably the most powerful agent in making Englishmen universally moral and home-loving has been the weathercock on the parish church," or what not. I wish they would not say, "Nothing has more powerfully contributed to make our Courts of Justice the model of the world than the habit of carrying blue bags"—or whatever it may be. I wish they would not say, "The success of Englishmen in governing the lower peoples (such as the Irish) has probably been due to the manly, honest, truthful shape of our cricket-bat," etc., etc., etc. National vanity seems to me rather a fine thing. Indeed, all vanity (I speak under the correction of the ages) seems to me rather a fine thing. Vanity is a desire for praise; even the gods have it, and it exists in heaven. Vanity means thinking somebody's praise important, more important than yourself. But pride (which does not exist in heaven, but at quite an opposite address) is thinking yourself more important than anything that can praise or blame you. And I dislike this English mode of oblique self-flattery, because it is not national vanity, but national pride. I applaud the sentiment contained in the verse—

Two skinny Frenchmen,
One Portugee,
One jolly Englishman
Lick 'em all three.

This is heroic, because it is a challenge. It refers to the future: it offers to meet the attenuated foreigners under definite conditions. But I do not like the verse when it is translated into prose. Then it always reads: "It is not at first sight easy to explain the numerous instances in which one Englishman has fought in the prize-ring with a Portuguese pugilist and two French ones." In each case his victory has probably been due to the superior physical and moral training in our," etc.

It is quite right that the Neapolitans should have a proverb, "See Naples and then die." That is healthy local vanity. But it is not right that the Neapolitans should write anything like this: "Much medical speculation has exhausted itself on the problem of the numerous deaths that follow a visit to Naples. We are of opinion that the unhappy visitors have in all cases been unable to sustain the spectacle of that singular beauty and splendour which," etc. It is quite natural that people living in the small, ancient, and slightly smelly town of Musselborough should repeat the rhetorical rhyme—

Musselborough was a borough
When Edinburgh was nane;
Musselborough will be a borough
When Edinburgh's gane.

That stirs my soul like a trumpet. But I should certainly draw the line somewhere. I should draw the line if I saw in a local paper—let us say, the *Musselborough Mollusk*—any such words as these: "The curious survival of the town of Musselborough some centuries after

the total disappearance of the city of Edinburgh, is a fact that has puzzled many historians. The reason probably is that Musselborough, being more deeply rooted in the past, was also more fully stored for the events of the future; and this survival after the destruction of Edinburgh is probably"—and so on.

fight with two Frenchmen and one Portugee? Do many tourists die immediately after seeing Naples? Is Edinburgh, as a point of geographical detail, now destroyed? And (along the same disquieting line of inquiry), "Are Englishmen more moral than other men?" "Are English Courts of Justice the model of the world?"

And "Have Englishmen been specially successful in governing lower races—such as the Irish?" Let us, first of all, make quite sure that we are better than everybody else before we explain our own superiority with a reverent astonishment. I noticed this very oddly exemplified in a recent controversy, which does not, as regards its subject-matter, concern us here. It is enough to say that the writer in question believes himself to be a free thinker—and he never was more mistaken in his life. He was attacking a recent criminal trial that has taken place in one of the Southern States of Europe; and he could not rid himself of the fixed notion that every trial ought to take place in a London police-court. He started with the assumption that the English is the ideal legal system. It did not seem to occur to him that it is not very easy to find the ideal legal system. Police methods would only be perfect if men were perfect. And if men were perfect, there would be no police methods at all.

At first I could not understand such a man as the writer in question taking it totally for granted that all foreign trials were to be judged on an English model. I should have thought that a man who could stretch his mind to understand Norwegian dramatists or Russian novelists might have managed to stretch his mind to understand a system of law that is almost universal in the one civilised continent of the world. But a few days afterwards I happened to be at a City dinner, and heard one of our most distinguished Judges make an excellent speech. And there, sure enough, the sentence came again, "And the cause of our high reputation in this matter, the reason of the great success of our English courts, is to be found in our sound old English custom"—of wearing a three-tailed wig, or what not? When a great lawyer himself is bamboozled by the law, it is not wonderful that a good, innocent, provincial, and groping Agnostic should be taken in by it too.

In the *Morning Post* only this morning I see a solemn leading article blaming a politician for attacking an editor. Seeing that editors have no other purpose on this planet except to attack politicians, I cannot very clearly see where the wickedness comes in. Is an editor a soldier, or is he only a spy? The *Morning Post* speaks of the "courage" of the *Spectator*. Really, with the kindest will in the world, I do not think it requires much "courage" to maintain any of the opinions of the *Spectator*. But, according to the *Morning Post*, it must be positively cowardly; for it is free to attack statesmen because they have no right of reply. But the sentence that really caught my eye was one ending, "the good tradition which has done much to keep English political life at a high level." Has it been kept at a high level? I wonder.



Photo. Robert Lenz and Co.

AN EASTERN MONARCH EDUCATED AT SANDHURST AND OXFORD: THE NEW KING OF SIAM, WHO WAS PROCLAIMED CROWN PRINCE IN 1895.

The late King Chulalongkorn of Siam is succeeded by the Crown Prince, Maha Vajiravudh, who is twenty-nine years of age and has received a thorough Western education. The royal family of Siam formerly had as tutor Sir (then Mr.) Robert Morant, the present Permanent Secretary of the Board of Education. The Crown Prince studied in this country under Mr. Basil Thomson, and, later, went to Sandhurst and to Christchurch, Oxford. He has also been a cadet at Potsdam, and has been attached to the Durham Light Infantry at Aldershot. He is a good linguist and well read in English, French, and German, as well as Siamese literature. He has written a volume in French on Siamese folk-lore, and has also won distinction as a playwright and actor. The new King was proclaimed Crown Prince on January 17, 1895, the royal dignity now passing necessarily from father to eldest son.

In all such cases I would venture (as they say in Parliament and other frivolous debating clubs) to move the original question. Does an Englishman frequently

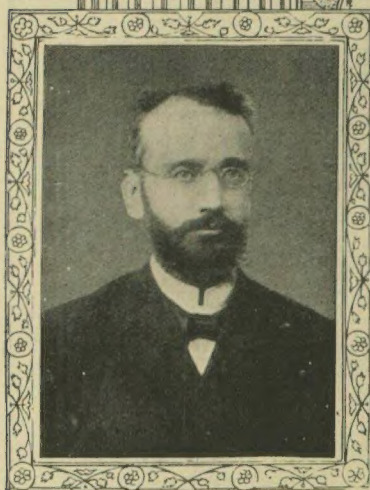
THE EUROPEANISATION OF A COUNTRY MARKED IN ITS RULERS' DRESS: SOVEREIGNS OF SIAM AND THEIR COSTUMES.



1. THE FIRST KING OF SIAM TO OPEN HIS COUNTRY TO FOREIGN INFLUENCES: MONGKUT PRA SCHOM KLAO, FATHER OF CHULALONGKORN I.
3. WITH TOP-KNOT PROTECTING THE HOLE IN THE BRAIN USED AS ENTRANCE AND EXIT BY THE SPIRIT: CHULALONGKORN I. AS A BOY.

2. THE CURIOUS "KNICKERBOCKER" GARB OF A QUEEN OF SIAM: THE MOTHER OF KING CHULALONGKORN I., WHO DIED THIS WEEK.
4. IN MOST EUROPEAN UNIFORM WITH SOMEWHAT ORIENTAL CLOAK: THE LATE CHULALONGKORN I. IN FULL DRESS.

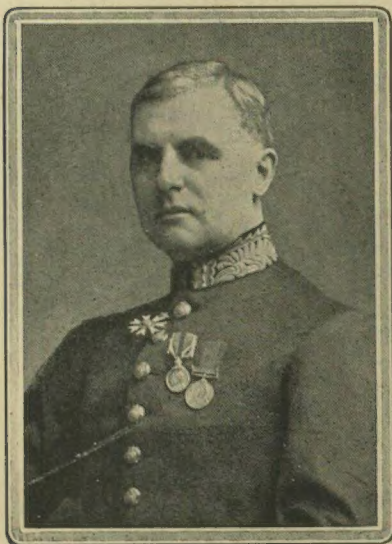
Our photographs illustrate the point that when a country becomes Europeanised, the dress of its monarchs, if not of its people, is Europeanised also. Mongkut Pra Schom Klao was the first ruler of Siam to open up his country to foreign interests: hence, perhaps, his costume, which is suggestive, with its elaborate peaked "smoking-cap," its ornamental slippers, and so forth, of the type of costume donned by certain high officials of the Black Republic of Haiti. His son, Chulalongkorn I., in his earlier days wore the native dress, with the national top-knot, beneath which, so legend avers, is a hole through which the spirit enters at birth and departs at death. Later, we find him in most European uniform, albeit with a somewhat Oriental cloak.



M. ELEUTHERIOS VENEZELOS,
The New Prime Minister
of Greece.

ster of Marine *ad interim*, comes of one of the most ancient and distinguished families in the country. They trace their descent from the Acciajoli, the Florentine Dukes of Athens. Santa Philothea, the patron saint of modern Athens, who was beaten to death by the Turks in 1589, and who is buried in the cathedral at Athens, was a daughter of Angelos Venezelos. It is from a Cretan branch of the family that the new Premier descends. He graduated at the University of Athens, and held office in the Cretan public service under Prince George of Greece. His appointment as Premier has given offence in Turkey. M. Venezelos has since tendered his resignation, in consequence of political attacks upon him in the Chamber, but at the request of the King of Greece has agreed to retain office and promote the cause of reform. There have been great popular demonstrations in his favour at Athens.

In place of the late Dr. Peile, Mr. A. E. Shipley has been appointed to the Mastership of Christ's College, Cambridge, where he has been Fellow, Tutor, and Lecturer. Mr. Shipley is well known as a biologist, and two years ago was appointed University Reader in Zoology. He is President of the Association of Economic Biologists, and Chairman of the Council of the Marine Biological Association.



SIR LESLIE PROBYN, K.C.M.G.,
Appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief
of Barbados.

Sir Gilbert Carter's term of office having expired, his place as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados is to be taken by Sir Leslie Probyn, who, since 1904, has been Governor of Sierra Leone, and Secretary to the Government of Southern Nigeria since 1901. Sir Leslie Probyn, who was born in 1862, was educated at Charterhouse and in France and Germany. In 1884 he was called to the Bar. Nine years later, he was appointed Attorney-General of British Honduras, and in 1896 he was transferred to Grenada.

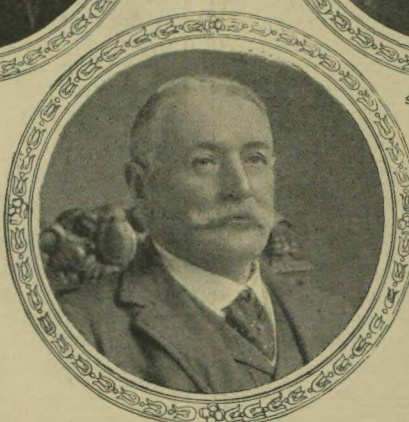
One of the most interesting weddings of the year is arranged to take place next Tuesday (Nov. 1), at St. George's, Hanover Square—namely, that of Mary Lady Inverclyde to General Sir Archibald Hunter. Lord Kitchener is to be the bridegroom's best man. It will be remembered that General Hunter was recently appointed Governor of Gibraltar, where he had the unusual experience of receiving an exiled King—Manoel II. of Portugal. He greatly distinguished himself in the Soudan and in the South African War. The bride is the widow of the second Baron Inverclyde, whom she married in 1886, and who died five years ago.

Great regret was felt in the City at the news of the death of Mr. Ralph Slazenger, one of the past year's Sheriffs, who was an extremely genial and popular man, and active in promoting many good causes. He was an ardent Volunteer,

MR. A. E. SHIPLEY,
Appointed Master
of Christ's College,
Cambridge.—[Photo. Clarke.]

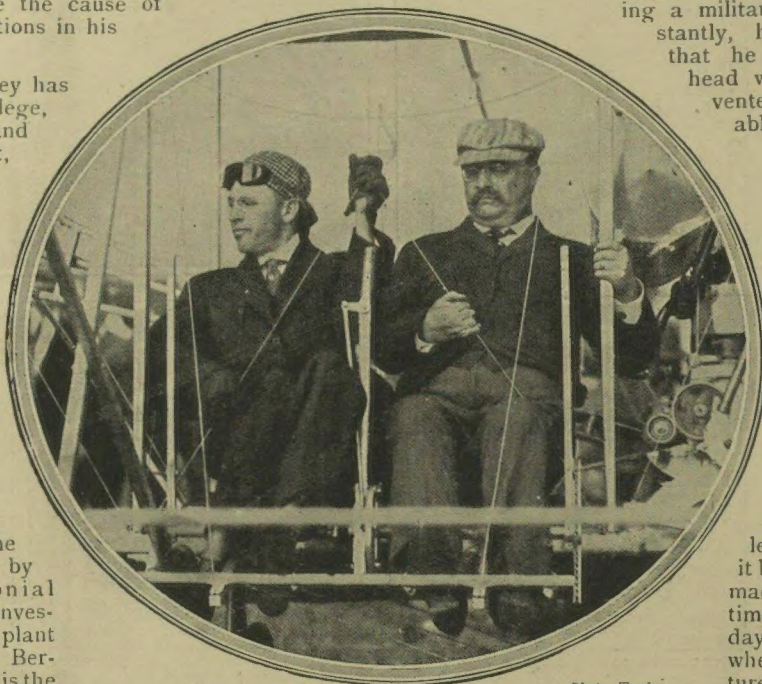
PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

M. VENEZELOS, who last week formed a new Government in Greece, in which he himself occupies the position of Premier, Minister of War, and Mini-



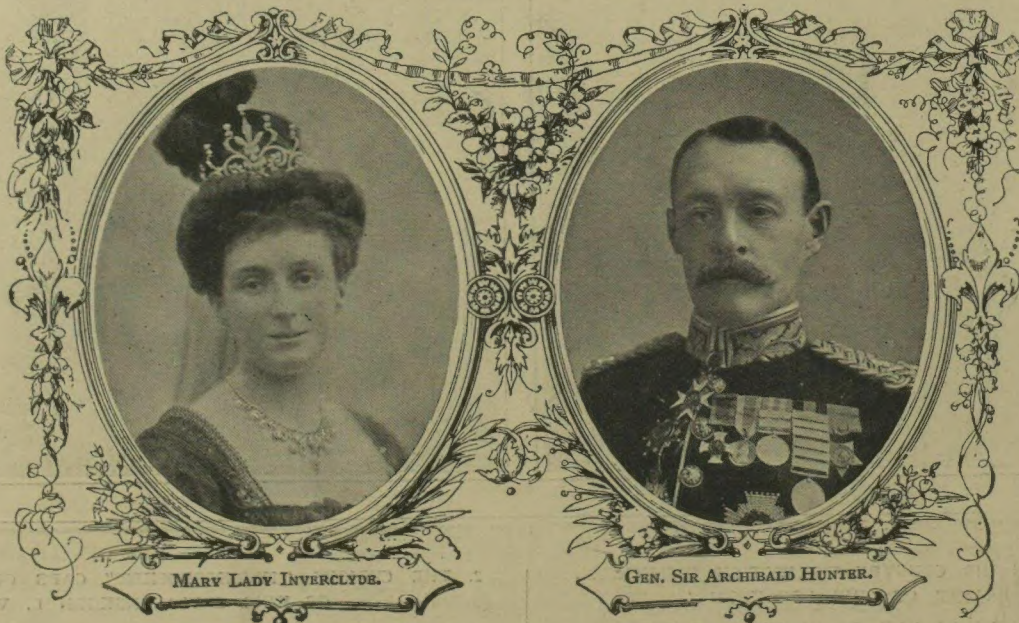
THE LATE MR. RALPH SLAZENGER,
Who has been a Sheriff of the City during the
past year.

and served thirty years in the Lancashire Light Infantry. He was a Governor of Christ's Hospital, of the



MR. ROOSEVELT TAKING TO FLIGHT:
The Ex-President on the Aeroplane on which he made a flight.

Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, and of the Royal School for Deaf Children at Margate. He was also Master of the Needlemakers' Company, and a member of seven other livery companies. He was elected to the City Council in 1903. He performed the duties of the shrievalty with whole-hearted energy, fulfilling no fewer than 590 public engagements during



MARY LADY INVERCLYDE.
GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.
WHOSE MARRIAGE IS FIXED TO TAKE PLACE AT ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE,
NEXT TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

Photographs by Lillie Charles and Bassano.

the year. Mr. Slazenger was a partner in the firm of lawn-tennis implement makers, whose goods are known wherever that game is played.



**THE VERY
REV. T. W.
JEX-BLAKE, D.D.**
Formerly Head-Master
of Rugby, who has re-
signed the Deanery of Wells.—[Photo. Russell.]

Having been ill for some months, after a serious operation, Dr. Jex-Blake, who is seventy-eight, has resigned the Deanery of Wells. He is said to be the first Dean of that diocese who has ever done so, and he also enjoys the distinction of having been the first Rugby boy to become Head-Master of the famous school, and the first Head-Master who had been an assistant-master there. He held the Head-Mastership from 1874 to 1887, when he became Rector of Alvechurch. He was made Dean of Wells in 1891. Before he went to Rugby as Head-Master, Dr. Jex-Blake was for six years Principal of Cheltenham College, and had been an assistant-master at Marlborough. He has been a keen athlete in his day.

To the constantly increasing list of the victims of aviation, of whom France claims a large proportion, as will be seen from a photograph on another page, must now be added the name of yet another Frenchman, Captain Madiot. He fell while piloting a military aeroplane at Douai last Sunday, and died instantly, having fractured his skull. It was the first flight that he had made alone, and it is thought he lost his head while making a *vol plané*. Captain Madiot invented the man-lifting kites which attracted considerable attention at Rheims.

It could hardly have been expected that a man of Mr. Roosevelt's adventurous spirit would have refrained very much longer from tempting the perils of the air. But for his absence on a me trail in Africa he would doubtless have done it before, but he made up for lost time the other day at St. Louis, where he ventured upon an aeroplane trip with the airman Hoxsey. They remained in the air for three or four minutes, and covered three laps of the aviation ground. Mr. Roosevelt described it as the finest experience that he had ever had.

Rear-Admiral Bush, who succeeds Vice-Admiral Egerton as Commander-in-Chief on the Cape Station, is a son of the late Rev. Canon Paul Bush, who married Miss Avarilla Oliveria Cromwell, a name that suggests descent from the great Protector. The Admiral was born in 1855, and entered the Navy in 1869. He was present at the battle of Tokar, and afterwards received the Order of Osmanieh. In 1901 he commanded the *St. George* during the Colonial tour of the King and Queen, then Prince and Princess of Wales. He attained his present rank three years ago.

The Charing Cross Bank Depositors' Protection Committee.

his initiative in the movement for the relief of the depositors of the Charing Cross Bank, the failure of which means in hundreds of cases the loss of the savings of a life-time, and probably all the capital the depositor possessed. A meeting of the Depositors' Protection Committee was held at the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Moorgate Street on Monday, when Sir William Dunn presided. He mentioned that he was in no way connected with the bank, but he had thought it his duty as a public man to come forward on an occasion of great distress and

[Continued overleaf.]



THE LATE CAPTAIN MADIOT,
Inventor of a Man-lifting Kite—Killed in
an Aeroplane Accident.



REAR-ADMIRAL PAUL W. BUSH, M.V.O.,
Appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of
Good Hope Station.

A STRANGE WAY OF WELCOMING THEIR LORD RECTOR: SCOTTISH UNDERGRADUATES' HORSE-PLAY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY DAWSON.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, OCT. 29, 1910.—651

AFTER MR. ASQUITH HAD DELIVERED HIS ADDRESS AS LORD RECTOR OF ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY: THE PREMIER'S CARRIAGE WRECKED, OVERTURNED IN THE STREET, AND DRAGGED TO THE HARBOUR, INTO WHICH IT WAS THROWN

Following a custom which many hope will become obsolete before long, some Aberdeen undergraduates made as inaudible as possible, the other day, the address of their Lord Rector. So much noise was there in the great hall of the University, while Mr. Asquith was speaking on Tuesday last, that at one time the Premier said: "If you don't stop, I will stop." When the address had come to an end, certain students seized the landau in which the Lord Rector and the Principal were to be dragged from the University to the

Principal's residence, and jumped on it. Attacked by others, they removed the fittings and used them as ammunition. Then the landau was upset, righted again, and finally, with one wheel off, brought to the entrance. Mr. Asquith and the Principal refused to enter it. Later, it was upset again, hauled to the quay-side, and turned over into the dock. Sixteen students have been ordered to defray the cost of the carriage, some £80. Those who took part in the horse-play were mostly younger students of the University.

disaster to many poor people both in London and all parts of the country. The object of the meeting was to form a committee, with a view to protecting the interests of depositors, realising the assets of the bank, and also organising any charitable relief that might be forthcoming. Sir William Dunn was supported by Sir William

up her gauntlet in token of submission to Charity, and Avarice is prepared to renounce her sin by handing Charity her purse. Charity herself points to a scene above representing the Betrayal of Christ. In the left-hand lower part of the panel are five male figures in late fifteenth-century attire. One represents an ecclesiastic; two are councillors or merchants; and two noblemen. On the extreme right-hand corner of the panel is a knight in armour, wearing an ecclesiastical crown, surrounded by the Seven Virtues. Charity is presenting a Christian knight, starting out to wage war against sin, with a banner, upon which are depicted the five wounds of Christ; whilst Humility, on bended knee, holds his helmet, which is encircled with a crown of thorns. Next to this, to the left, is the story of the Woman taken in Adultery. To the left again is shown the incident of Judas selling Our Lord for thirty pieces of silver. On the extreme left are depicted nine figures within a Gothic building. The central figure is a lady in the act of reverence, or possibly confession, surrounded by ecclesiastics and others. With the tapestry was found a portion of a sixteenth-century frieze bearing the royal arms of Henry VIII. on a Renaissance groundwork, and measuring 14 by 2'4 feet, this being a portion of a frieze originally made for the Great Hall of Hampton Court, and of which small pieces still hang in that chamber.

partly native and partly European. Among the latter is a portrait of the late King Chulalongkorn as a boy, wearing the top-knot which, in Siamese belief, protects the hole in the brain through which the spirit is supposed to enter and depart. The shaving of the top-knot is the most important ceremony in the lives



Photo. W.G.P.

AN OBJECT OF ART WHICH MAY BE ENJOYED BY THE PUBLIC AT LARGE: THE ELECTRIC-LAMP STANDARD PRESENTED UNDER THE WILL OF THE LATE LORD LEIGHTON.

Under the will of the late Lord Leighton, a sum of money was left to the President and the Council of the Academy on the understanding that the interest on this should be used "to provide from time to time some object of art which may be enjoyed by the public at large." Hence the presentation of this electric-light standard, which has been erected at the corner of the Horse Guards nearest the Foreign Office, to His Majesty's Office of Works. The design is by Mr. Nicholas Nabb.

Bull, M.P., Mr. David Waterlow, M.P., Mr. E. F. Champion, and other speakers. Eventually, on the motion of Mr. C. F. Corbould Ellis, seconded by Mr. A. W. Timbrell, the three Members of Parliament above mentioned were appointed to select a committee to act in the manner proposed.

The Newly Found Hampton Court Tapestry.

We illustrate on another page the recently recovered panel of tapestry that once hung in Hampton Court. On the right-hand side of the lower portion of the panel is King David, seated, and surrounded by a group of eight ladies attired in rich Tudor dresses. Seven of the figures represent the Seven Deadly Sins, and the eighth is Charity. King David holds a scroll on which is inscribed in Gothic characters a verse from Psalm xlv., "Accingere gladio tuo super femur tuum, potentissime" ("Gird thee with thy sword upon thy thigh, O thou most mighty"). On the dress of each figure is inscribed the vice it represents—Avaricia, Ira, Luxuria, Gula, Desidia, Superbia, Invidia (avarice, anger, luxury, gluttony, sloth, pride, and envy). The intention is evidently to illustrate the doctrine that charity covers a multitude of sins. Envy is represented as delivering

The Kingdom of the Yellow Robe. On account of the death of its enlightened King, Chulalongkorn I., Siam has come into the forefront of public interest at the moment, and elsewhere in this Number we give some Illustrations of Siamese life and religious customs, together with some portraits of royalties in costume

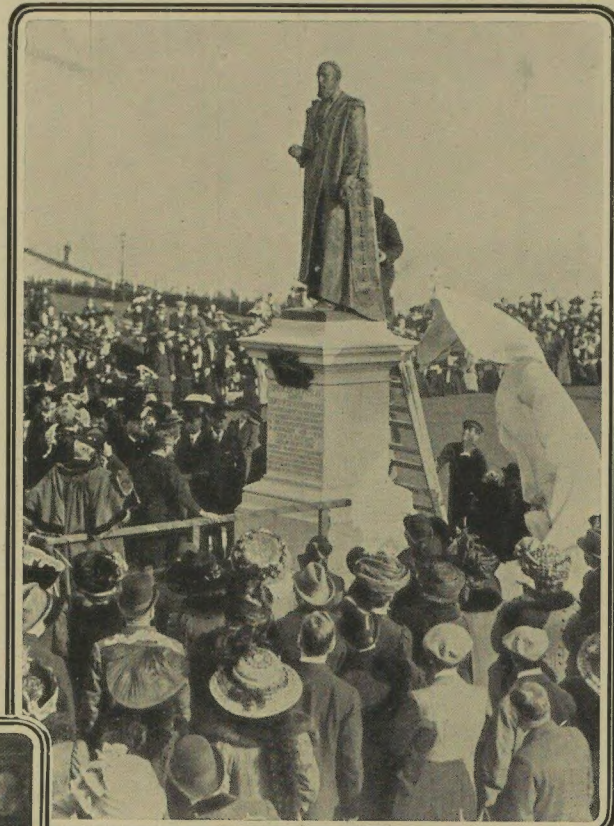


Photo. Illus. Bureau.

EASTBOURNE HONOURING A GREAT LOVER OF EASTBOURNE AND A GREAT STATESMAN: THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ON THE WESTERN LAWNS.

The statue, the money for which was raised by public subscription, was unveiled by the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, in the presence of the Duke of Devonshire, Mayor of the borough, and numerous others. It is of bronze, is the work of Mr. Alfred Drury, and shows the late Duke in the robes of Chancellor of Cambridge University with the Collar of the Garter. It is eight feet six inches high, and stands on a ten-foot pedestal. The Duke of Devonshire accepted the statue on behalf of the town.

of Siamese children, as we learn from that fascinating book by Mr. Ernest Young, "The Kingdom of the Yellow Robe," one of the most interesting accounts of Siamese life and customs that have been published in this country. Describing the top-knot worn by the children, Mr. Young says: "From their earliest days the whole of the hair is shaved off the top of the head, with the exception of one small tuft that is never touched until it is finally removed with great pomp and ritual. This single lock is daily combed, twisted, oiled, and tied in a little knot. A jewelled pin, stuck through it, or a small wreath of tiny flowers encircling it, are its usual adornments. The head, as being the crown and summit of the human body, is held in extreme reverence, and it is considered the height of impertinence for one person to touch another's head except when necessity demands. Under the tuft there lies, according to the Hindoo legend, a microscopic aperture through which the human spirit finds a means of entrance at birth and departure at death. . . . In the case of Siamese boys the ceremony [of tonsure] takes place a year or so before the time when they must each, according to their national custom, don the yellow robe. Girls lose their top-knot when they are about eleven or thirteen years of age."



Photo. Central News.

THE DEATH OF H.S.H. PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK, A BROTHER OF THE QUEEN: THE COFFIN BEFORE THE ALTAR IN THE MARLBOROUGH HOUSE CHAPEL.

The body of the late Prince was placed upon a purple-covered catafalque before the altar of Marlborough House chapel during the time that elapsed between the day of death and the removal of the remains to Windsor. On the coffin was a wreath sent by the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and a bunch of roses placed there by the Queen. At the base of the catafalque were other wreaths, and at each corner of the bier a candle burned.

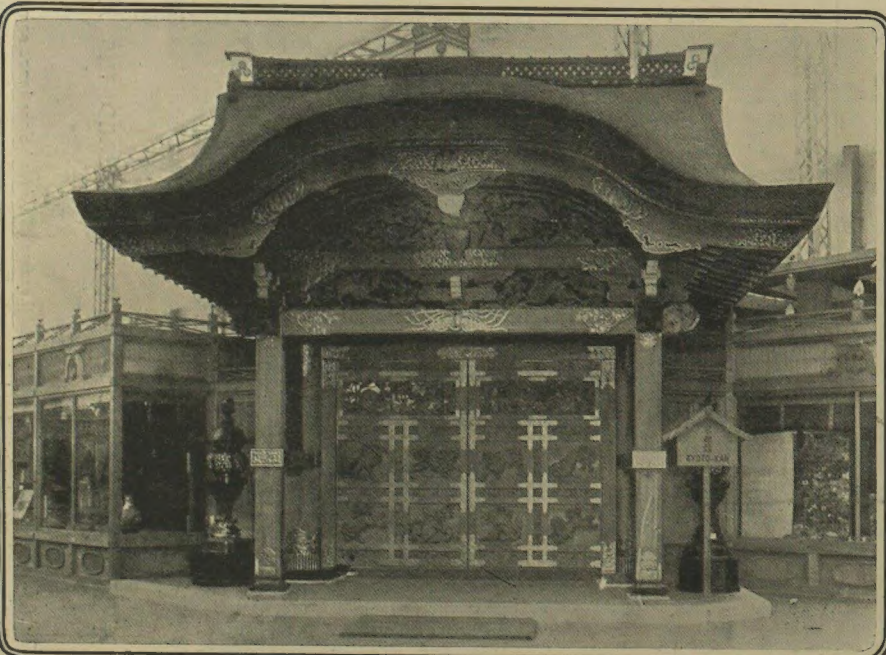


Photo. L.N.A.

TO BE ERECTED IN KEW GARDENS AS A PERMANENT MEMORIAL TO THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION: THE MODEL OF THE KYOTO GATE, FROM THE WHITE CITY.

The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition closes to-day (Saturday). Certain of the most interesting exhibits will remain in this country as souvenirs of the White City of this year. The model of the Kyoto Gate, for instance, is to be re-erected in Kew Gardens. The model of the mausoleum of the second Tokugawa Shogun is to go to Buckingham Palace. The Japanese model summer-house, which has been given to Prince Arthur of Connaught, will be set up in the Duke of Connaught's gardens. The City of London receives the model of Tokio city,

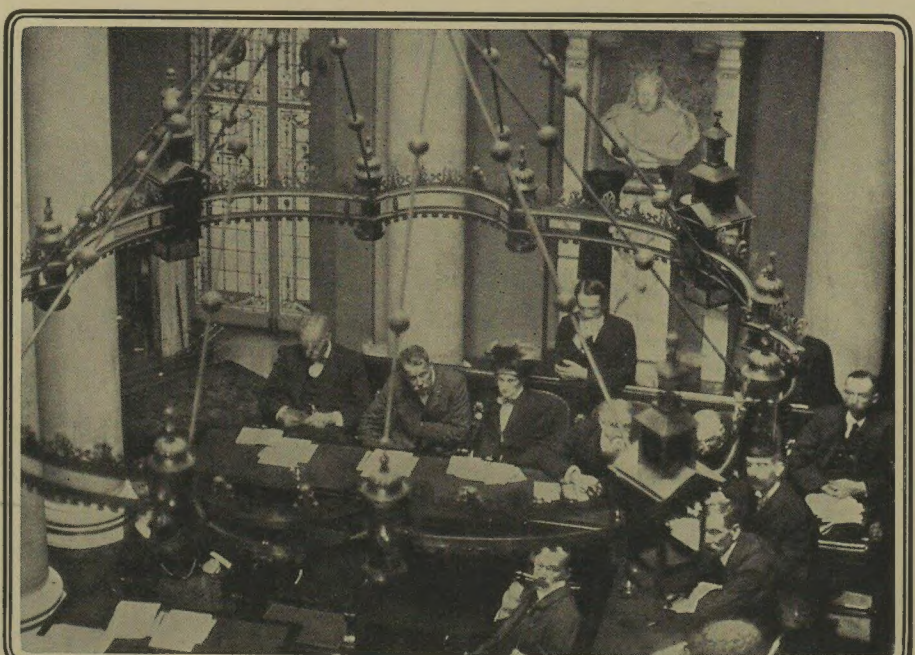


Photo. L.N.A.

THE CASE OF THE CHARING CROSS BANK: SIR W. H. DUNN, M.P., PRESIDING AT THE MEETING OF THE DEPOSITORS' PROTECTION COMMITTEE.

There was a meeting this week at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, under the presidency of Sir W. H. Dunn, of the Depositors' Protection Committee in connection with the case of the Charing Cross Bank, and a number of pitiful stories were told of people who had lost their savings. Sir W. H. Dunn said that he had considered it his duty as a public man to come forward on the occasion, which was one of great distress and disaster. He, of course, was in no way interested in the bank.

ROYAL CHILDREN LOOKING AT THEIR FATHER AND MOTHER IN EFFIGY.

DRAWN BY OUR SEECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



Their Royal Highnesses' Governess. Prince George. Princess Mary.

BEFORE THE WAX KING GEORGE AND THE WAX QUEEN MARY: PRINCE GEORGE AND PRINCESS MARY AT MME. TUSSAUD'S.

Princess Mary and Prince George, accompanied by a governess, paid a two-hours' visit to the famous wax-works at Mme. Tussaud's the other day, and were particularly interested in the effigies of their father and mother, the King and Queen. Other figures that found much favour with them were those of King Alfonso and the dethroned King Manoel. The money for admission was paid by the governess; Princess Mary herself bought a catalogue. The visit was not in any way a private one, and members of the public were admitted to the exhibition as usual. In the foreground of our drawing may be seen the representation of William Cobbett, the famous essayist, politician, and agriculturist, who rose to considerable fame, despite a purely peasant origin.

AT THE SIGN OF ST PAUL'S



Queen Elizabeth
visits St. Paul's in
state on Nov. 24, 1888

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MME. ALBANESI,

Whose new Novel, "The Glad Heart" (Methuen)
has already reached a second edition.



to return thanks
for the victory
over the Armada



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MRS. HENRY DUDENEY.

Whose new Novel, "A Large Room," is
announced by Mr. Heinemann.

ANDREW LANG ON NEW NOVELS. AN EVOLUTIONIST, AND A PUBLISHER.

THE unwelcome short days bring the new novels, and, as far as I have seen the harvest, it is "quite decent," as boys say, meaning "very good," not "strictly proper."

It is pleasant to see Miss Rhoda Broughton's name on a new novel again: "The Devil and the Deep Sea," and still more pleasant to find that her English guests in a hotel on the Riviera are as humorous as her characters of old. The young, not clever, Australian fiancée, with her excellent heart, and her too ebullient manners, is good, and Miss Broughton's rare and brief descriptions of nature make us wish for more of them.

The heroine with her mystery, and the hero, with his, awaken lively curiosity. The poor girl, a very good and attractive maiden, is indeed "between the devil and the deep sea." Obviously, though we are left to guess, she chose the devil, and a pretty bad devil he appears to be; and "born to be so," as Walton says of the poet, so that he is not likely to improve in her hands.

The forte of Miss Macnaughten is to depict, as in her new book "The Andersons," the newly enriched people of Glasgow and district. I have heard tales of them which outdo the eccentricities of the Andersons, whose characters and adventures are extremely amusing. Mrs. Lushington, that too-maternal mother, and the gambols of her large family, make one laugh out loud: sure there never were such variously detestable young persons, yet they are described with perfect good-humour. The suffering and sardonic "Wee Free" minister, who rather thinks that he has not a single article in his creed to which he can assent, is in quite another vein, very original and melancholy. However, it is not easy to believe in such a monster as a sceptical "Wee Free" preacher from St. Kilda, of all uncontaminated islands. The works of Haeckel and his crew are not washed up on these lonely shores. Flora woos her country doctor, inexplicably adored, with all the pertinacity of Miss Anne Steele in "Sense and Sensibility," but with better luck. Miss Anne Steele did not "get him."



THE LAST EMPEROR OF CHINA SELECTED BY THE EMPRESS DOWAGER. HIS MAJESTY HSÜAN-T'UNG.

P'u Yi, the infant son of Prince Ch'un, the Regent, was born in February 1906, and became Emperor, under the title of Hsüan-T'ung, in 1908. The Empress Dowager died in November 1909.

The name of Haeckel reminds me that

a new translation of a German book on Evolution has appeared—like the Chevalier Bourke, I forget the name of the author. He is a Jesuit, and, by his foes' admission, he is a man of science and knows his subject. Yet he does not think that man is descended from, or is even a close cousin of, any known kind of ape; and, indeed, the Neanderthal skull and the dubious bones found in Java seem to justify a verdict of "Not Proven." But who knows what other incriminating bones may turn up?

As the learned author adds, of course, the letters "S.J." (Society of Jesus) to his name, one of his adversaries, like the German master in "Vice Versa," has made "a very important joke." He likes S, he says. S is a scientist; but defend him from J, for J is a Jesuit. This joke, which has had a wide success, is an unconscious plagiarism from what R. L. Stevenson said about a publisher with a double-barrelled name. "X is a very good fellow," he said (and so X was), "but preserve me from Y." In fact, had I been looking for a publisher, it was not to Y that I would have entrusted my manuscript.

I did so once, and my work sold with surprising rapidity. Then I got Y's account, and sped to communicate the amount of my gains to a lady.

"How much do you think I have made out of" the book, of which the name is neither here nor there? "Six-and-twopence," she replied, and that was the identical sum of my earnings: I think on the attractive system known as "half profits." It is fair to add that six-and-twopence was quite as much as the merits of my work deserved.

However, this is a remote digression from my learned Jesuit's book on Evolution. He will not convert my friend Mr. Clodd, but he is very readable; he never loses his temper, and his greatest enemies admit that he writes excellently on that most interesting and amazing insect, the Ant. I agree with a fair Australian student of evolution that in the Ant there is something not "wholly brain," as Tennyson also says about *Homo Sapiens*: the present human breed.



"THE OLD BUDDHA" AS AN ARTIST: A PAINTING ON SILK BY THE EMPRESS DOWAGER. Once during the siege of the Legations at Peking, when a Chinese general sought an interview with the Empress Dowager, "the Old Buddha" was engaged in painting; a design of bamboos on silk, and she was highly displeased at being disturbed." She was known to the people either as the Empress Dowager or the Old Buddha.



Photo. Ogawa, Tokio.

THE PALACE OF "MIND NURTURE" OCCUPIED BY A DISSOLUTE EMPEROR: THE INTERIOR OF THE YANG HSIN TIEN.

The Yang Hsin Tien, or "Palace of Mind Nurture," was always used by the Emperor T'ung Chih as his residence. He applied himself, however, less to the nurture of his mind than to debauchery. He died in 1875.

Illustration Reproduced from "China Under the Empress Dowager," by J. O. Bland and E. Backhouse, by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann. (See Review on another Page.)

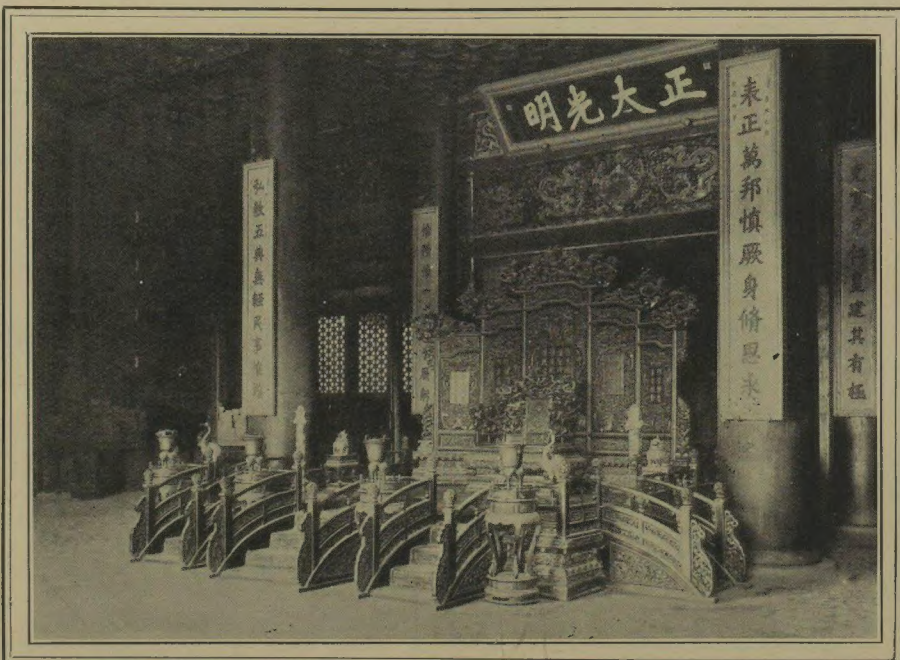



Photo. Ogawa, Tokio.

IN ONE OF THE PALACES WHERE THE EMPRESS DOWAGER ECONOMISED ON DECORATIONS: THE IMPERIAL DAIS IN THE CH'EN CH'ING HALL.

"I hereby command," wrote the Empress Dowager, on returning to Peking after the Boxer troubles, "that no expenditure be incurred for repairs or decoration of the Palaces, except in cases of absolute necessity."

BRITISH LAW PERSONIFIED: THE "LORD CHIEF."

DRAWN BY  FRANK HAVILAND.



HEAD OF A SYSTEM THAT IS A MODEL FOR THE WORLD: LORD ALVERSTONE, THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

Lord Alverstone, who has been Lord Chief Justice of England for the last ten years, is one of the strongest as well as one of the ablest of those who have filled the high position. He was born in December 1842, the second son of Thomas Webster, Q.C., and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Calthrop, of Swineshead Abbey, Lincolnshire. Educated at King's College School, at Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was "called" in 1868. Ten years later he became a Q.C. From 1885 to 1886, from 1886 to 1892, and from 1895 to 1900, he was Attorney-General. Amongst other positions he has held those of Tutor and Postman of the Court of Exchequer. In 1900 he became Master of the Rolls, and in the same year Lord Chief Justice. He was M.P. for Launceston in 1885, and M.P. for the Isle of Wight from 1885 to 1900. In 1872 he married Louisa, only daughter of William Calthrop of Withern, Lincolnshire. He has been a widower since 1877.

A LILLIPUT TO ANDORRA: A REPUBLIC OF 160 BOYS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HILL.



BUILT BY CITIZENS OF THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC: THE SHED OF THE FARM AT FREEVILLE.



THE PLACE OF WORSHIP FOR MEMBERS OF THE WORLD'S SMALLEST REPUBLIC: THE OLD CHAPEL OF THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.



CONSTRUCTED BY THE BOY CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC: A NEW SCHOOL BEING BUILT BESIDE THE GYMNASIUM.



WORK FOR WHICH BOTH THE SMALLEST AND THE HIGHEST WAGES ARE GIVEN: A STIFF TASK ON THE FARM OF THE REPUBLIC.



THE REPUBLIC'S STATION AND ITS CONVEYANCE: FREEVILLE, WITH THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC 'BUS.



WHERE A BOY JUDGE SITS WEEKLY TO TRY PRISONERS: THE COURT-HOUSE AND GAOL OF THE REPUBLIC.

The George Junior Republic, which is but a Lilliput to the tiny Republic of Andorra, for it has a population of about 160 lads compared with Andorra's 5000 souls odd, is situated at Freeville, in the State of New York. The boys are voluntary members of the Republic, and are most of them sent there to gain health and to learn a trade. The community has its own laws, and its own President; the latter official receives seventy-five cents a week, and has to work at wheeling cement, or what not, to make a sufficient salary. The whole place is run by the boys. In the plumbing establishment a lad may earn from two dollars and a half to four dollars and a half a week; in the carpenter's shop, from two dollars and a half to six dollars a week; and so on. The smallest as well as the highest wages are paid by the farmer.

CAGED PRISONERS: JUSTICE IN THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC FOR BOYS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HILL.



A BOY JUDGE ON THE BENCH: JUSTICE DISPENSED BY NIGHT
IN THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.



GUARDING CAGED PRISONERS BY NIGHT: A WARDER ON DUTY
IN THE PRISON OF THE REPUBLIC.



PAYING THE PENALTY FOR SMOKING OR SMALL MISDEMEANOURS: PRISONERS ASLEEP OR READING IN CAGES AT MIDNIGHT IN THE REPUBLIC'S PRISON;
WITH BOY POLICE-OFFICERS ON GUARD.



AFTER THE RETURN TO THE GAOL: OFFICIALS SEARCHING
HOME-COMING PRISONERS.



STARTING FOR THE DAY'S WORK: PRISONERS MARCHING TO LABOUR
WITH THE LOCK-STEP.

The young citizens of the George Junior Republic are supreme in the citizen government in all the affairs excepting the Supreme Court. They have their own laws, as in the State of New York. Every Tuesday evening the Judge takes his place on the Bench to dispense justice. The work of police officer and prison-keeper is combined. One boy officer is on duty with the prisoners during the morning, the other in the afternoon. At night both are on duty. No prisoner is debarred from his school privileges during incarceration. Most of the prisoners have received their sentences for small misdemeanours or for smoking. It may be noted, by the way, that all the money used in the Republic is aluminium. Each United States coin is represented by a piece of aluminium, which is redeemable at its face value. The Republic was founded by William R. George, who first took a party of "fresh-air children" to Freeville in 1890. The citizens have to be self-supporting.

SCIENCE &

NATURAL HISTORY.



SIGNOR CARLO BAESE,
The Inventor of Photosculpture.



• AMBROISE PARE DISCARDING THE USE OF CAUTERIES IN AMPUTATIONS •



PROFESSOR AUGUSTUS JOSEPH
PEPPER,
The Famous Medical Expert.

Photograph by Russell.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

IN a recent article I alluded to the criticism which has been passed on the British Association in respect that it was alleged to fail in its duty to the public as a body intended to interest the people in scientific discoveries, and so to promote educational advance. The argument was used that the British Association appeals to the public for support, or at least encourages the public to become members of the body. In return, it is urged, laymen and laywomen who join the Association should receive some instruction conveyed to them in terms they can appreciate and understand. The allegations made are to the effect that much of the work of the body is of a character which is appropriate only to the meetings of learned societies. Papers of technical character are obviously unsuited for the lay mental digestion, and it is boldly urged that the time has come when the Association should reform its constitution, if such a step be necessary, or at least break down the traditional conservatism which prevails, and popularise its proceedings by way of making them of educative value to the public who attend them. The whole question, it seems to me, hinges on what the

alluded to this criticism in my former article, and I pointed out its illogical nature. I make bold to say that there is not a new discovery which the newspapers chronicle or the magazines describe that is not eagerly discussed by an ever-increasing number of persons. When the power of radium to act on diseased structures was discovered, for example, thousands of persons were directly interested in the announcement, and hundreds of thousands more became

has only to think of the marvellous strides in chemistry, for example, that Germany has made, and to note the ever-increasing number of new products she gives forth to the world, to awaken to the fact that progress in science means progress in commerce, a larger productive power, and an increasing influence on the world at large. The land which is imbued with the scientific spirit, whose people recognise and encourage science, practically applied, as the one great force in the betterment of the race, is the land of progress. Even if, as the critics assert, our people do not care for science, that is no reason why they should be left to dream ignobly, while rival nations are wresting the secrets of land, sea, and air, and making out of their knowledge new avenues for commerce and trade. The very questions of our health-preservation, of the prevention of disease, of the prolongation of life, and of the cure of illness, are all of scientific nature. Are we to neglect these things under the plea that our people do not care for science? If so, then verily the argument can only set us on the "primrose way" that leads to



A BAS-RELIEF BY PHOTOGRAPHY: A PHOTOSCULPTURE
OF THE POPE.



A BAS-RELIEF PRODUCED BY THE AID OF PHOTOGRAPHY:
A PHOTOSCULPTURE OF ROUGIER.

curious to know how far the experiments justified expectation of a valued cure.

If one wished for any further argument to show forth the essentially burlesque nature of the contention

BAS-RELIEFS MADE WITH THE AID OF PHOTOGRAPHY: PHOTOSCULPTURE.

(See Note on this Page.)

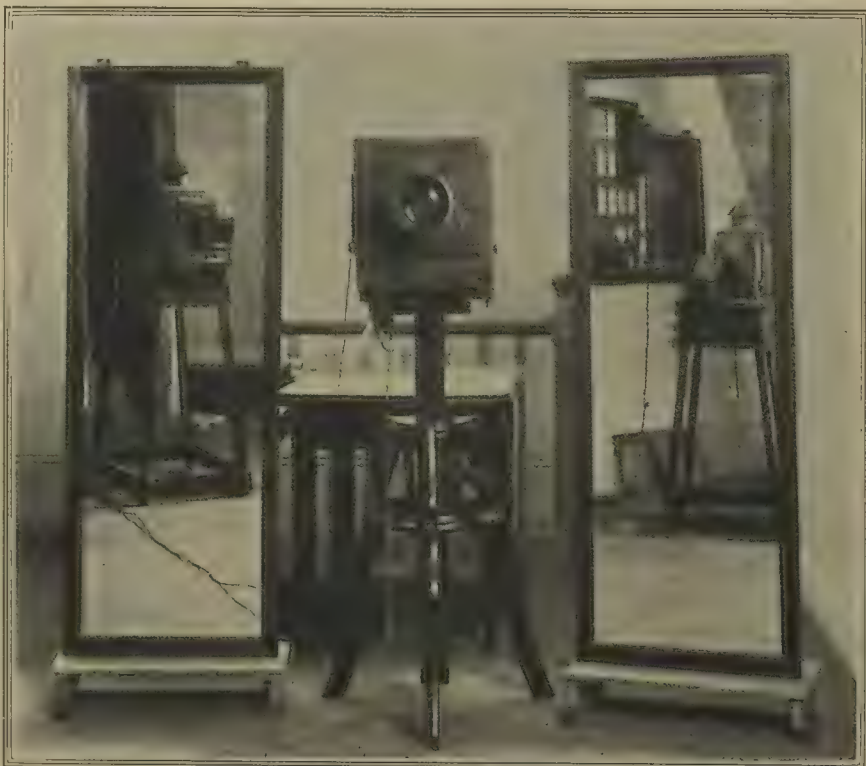
that the people neither care for nor need instruction in science or that they should be interested in its advance, such testimony might be found in the history of the nations which have taken scientific research most deeply to heart, and which have encouraged inquiry to the full. I take it that the German nation stands in the forefront of things where the latest phases of research are appreciated and put to practical use. One



A BAS-RELIEF BY PHOTOGRAPHY: A PHOTOSCULPTURE
FROM LIFE.

Association wishes itself to be esteemed and recognised. Obviously, if the reading of technical papers is avowedly the main object of the meetings, then no claim for public support can be reasonably maintained. If, on the other hand, the intelligent layman is asked to contribute to the support of the body, then his wants and needs demand recognition. This is the case in a nutshell, as it is viewed from the standpoint of recent critics. Why should not the Association be popularised, and made a great power in the land for educating people in what is being done in all branches of inquiry? I should say the Association, as the representative scientific gathering of the year, might have a great future before it if it would condescend to make its deliberations "understood of the people." Would such a proceeding be an act of condescension after all? Is there anything finer or greater in the whole history of science than its attempt to educate the nation in the beneficent work of research, varying from the discovery of a new element to the more effective harnessing of some natural force in the service of man?

Several letters have reached me from readers who strongly object to recent criticisms of the British Association in which it is alleged that the public are not interested in science, and that therefore the manner in which the Association's business is conducted is really, after all, no matter of public concern. I briefly



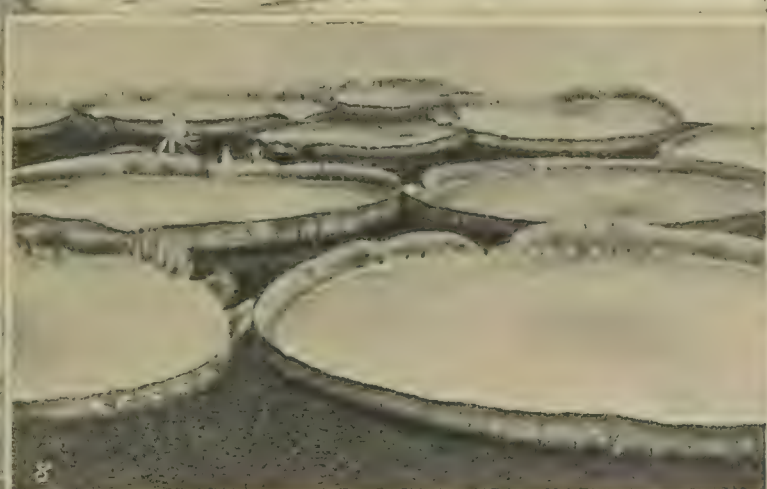
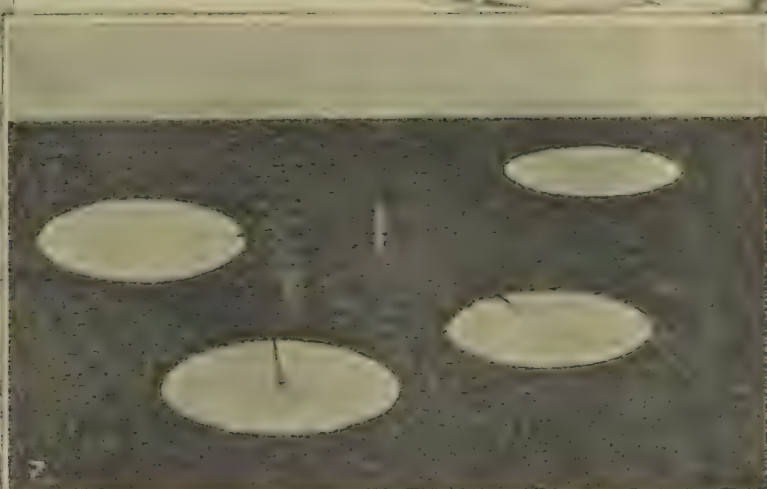
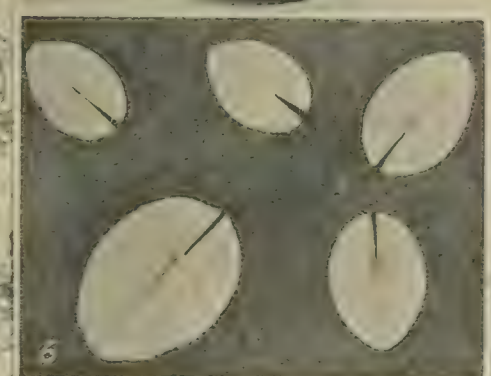
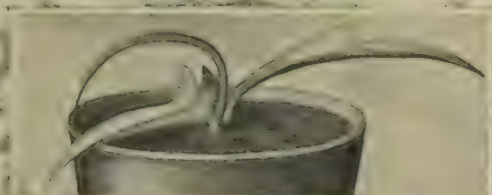
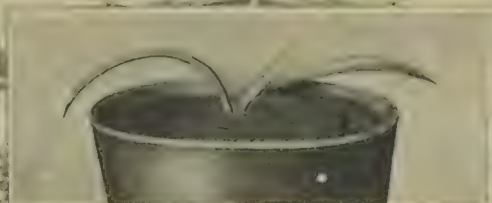
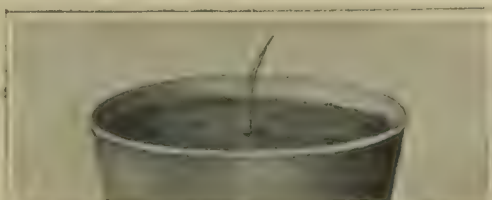
BAS-RELIEFS BY PHOTOGRAPHY: THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE CAMERA FOR PHOTO-
SCULPTURE, SHOWING THE PROJECTION-LANTERN REFLECTED IN THE MIRRORS.

decadence alike in the individual and in the nation. ANDREW WILSON.

PHOTOSCULPTURE.

SIGNOR CARLO BAESE'S photosculpture is a purely photo-chemical process for the production of all kinds of reliefs on gold, silver, steel, bronze, ivory, plaster, etc. The variety of uses to which it can be applied is unlimited, from portraits after nature, for which the model need only pose a few seconds, as for an ordinary photograph, to reproductions of masterpieces from museums, and so on. By using the property of gelatine for giving reliefs by printing through light, Signor Carlo Baese has discovered the method of obtaining very strong reliefs, with perfect proportion and a wealth of detail, and also the way of reproducing them in gold and every other metal. The model is illuminated by a projection-lantern of a special design, so as to light it proportionately to the relief. A second negative is made with the opposite graduation, and with one of the two negatives a diapositive is printed. By superposing the latter on the second negative one obtains a special plate, which has transparencies proportionate to the reliefs of the model. By printing on special layers of gelatine in electric light, there results a copy of the model in bas-relief, which can be reproduced in any quantity desired. The time for exposure is only four seconds, the apparatus acting quite automatically.

THE LILY WHOSE LEAF WILL BEAR A MAN: THE VICTORIA REGIA— ITS PROGRESS FROM SEED TO FULL DEVELOPMENT.



1. (A) A SEED OF THE VICTORIA REGIA; (B) SECTIONS OF A SEED; (C) A GERMINATING SEED; (D) A SECTION OF A GERMINATING SEED.
2. AT THE AGE OF THREE WEEKS: THE FIRST LEAF OF A VICTORIA REGIA APPEARS.
3. AT THE AGE OF FOUR WEEKS: THE SECOND LEAF OF A VICTORIA REGIA APPEARS.

4. AT THE AGE OF FIVE WEEKS: THE THIRD LEAF OF A VICTORIA REGIA APPEARS.
5. AT THE AGE OF SIX WEEKS: THE FOURTH LEAF OF A VICTORIA REGIA RISES ABOVE THE WATER IN THE SMALL TANK IN WHICH THE POT IS PLACED.
6. AT THE AGE OF TWO MONTHS: A VICTORIA REGIA SHOWS YOUNG OVAL LEAVES ON THE WATER.

7. AT THE AGE OF TEN WEEKS: A VICTORIA REGIA SHOWS ITS FIRST ROUND LEAVES ON THE WATER.
8. AT THE AGE OF FROM THREE TO FOUR MONTHS: A VICTORIA REGIA IN FULL LEAF AND FLOWER.
9. A LEAF ABOUT SEVEN FEET IN DIAMETER BEARING A MAN WITHOUT SINKING APPRECIABLY: A VICTORIA REGIA IN FULL LEAF AND FLOWER AT THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

The Victoria Regia water-lily is sown in the Gardens of the Royal Botanic Society each February, in a pot set in a small tank. In March, when it has three leaves, four inches in diameter, it is planted out. Towards the end of September the leaves are seven feet or so in diameter, and will support a man weighing over ten stone. The lily is rooted in a six-foot square of rich soil in the centre of the tank. In good years, there may be anything between thirty and forty flowers at various periods. The life of a full bloom is two days. The expanded flower is almost a foot in diameter. A full-grown plant with eleven leaves may cover an area of about 500 square feet. The Victoria Regia is a native of still waters, from Paraguay to Venezuela.

PHOTOGRAPH AND DRAWINGS REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.

L I T E R A T U R E



LONDON: HISTORICAL AND ROMANTIC.

BOOKS on London are accumulating at too great a pace—not because of the need there is for much more research to complete its history and to survey its various modern aspects, but because the books which are now being written, instead of dealing with the subjects about which there is insufficient or no information, reproduce in no new fashion history that has been told before and aspects of life which have been described before. Of the two books on our list, Mr. A. R. Hope Moncrieff's "London" (A. and C. Black) has some pretensions to originality of treatment and to artistic conception, even the familiar frontispiece giving the view of St. Paul's from Ludgate Hill being acceptable. Mr. Moncrieff knows his London well. He takes views of its history with which we cannot always agree, but he has authority for these views, and one never finds him seriously tripping. If there is a fault about his excellent illustrations it is that they appear to be deficient in proportions: the people in the frontispiece are too large for the picture, the column of St. Martin's Church stands in too direct relationship to the Nelson Column, and so on in the remainder of the drawings there is generally some feature which seems to suggest a want of focus. There are, however, some very charming scenes, among which Westminster from the river, Piccadilly, and Limehouse appeal to us very strongly. Mr. Moncrieff uses picture and descriptive text in a most admirable manner. He seems to slide interesting bits of history into unexpected places, causing the reader to revel in the story that pen and pencil are gradually unfolding for his benefit. Anecdote and personal reminiscence mingle with more solid material, and, with charming drawings of some less-known nooks of London—as, for instance, the Grocers' Hall,

and Whitechapel is Jewish, to observe that within the boundaries of this great and all-absorbing London there are communities which live their own lives and create boundaries of their mutual interests and history which are as real as if they were physical separations from the rest of London. Mr. Moncrieff relates anecdotes of this French region from his own experience, and sad many of them are, telling of the pride of ancestry and nationality when starvation was staring men in the face. Another and brighter phase of London life is the close association it has with men of letters, particularly those whose names are still revered amongst us—Thackeray, Dickens, Trollope, and their compeers, with all of whom Mr. Moncrieff has an instinctive sympathy which enables us to appreciate all the more readily the high literary skill

inadequate for this purpose. The late Mr. Green and Mr. Loftie seem to be the dominating authorities chosen for the earlier history, and elsewhere we note that little attention is given to the most recent research. With this criticism in reserve there is little to quarrel with in the view the authors give. The opening chapter is a "comprehensive survey," and covers the ground from Roman to Tudor times in less than sixty pages! The salient features are touched upon, though there is a certain quaintness of treatment of the accepted doctrines, as if the rewriting of the subject once again had produced a familiarity which defies literary effort. The chapter on civic rule is better in this respect, and is a useful summary of an obscure subject, though not by any means made clearer by the authors' treatment of it. The Thames has a chapter to itself, and the illustrations are well chosen, being reproductions from Froissart and other manuscript authorities which, though familiar to students, will be acceptable to the general reader. The Wyngearde map is laid under heavy contribution for the purpose of illustration. The details of the rebuilding of London Bridge in the twelfth century, and of its decay in the fifteenth century; when it was found necessary to prohibit heavy loads passing over it, contain fresh material from the records, and we have the story of a "great gonner" being turned "another way," which involved a journey up river to Kingston, where the next bridge was to be found. The position of London Bridge in mediæval times was at once picturesque and useful. Houses and shops were erected on the bridge, and the signs—many of them mentioned in the bridge records—quaintly reminded the wayfarer of the purchases he could indulge in. The pageantry of the river is only incidentally dealt with, and yet this is a part



"THE VAST CATHEDRAL" WHERE WELLINGTON AND NELSON SLEPT: ST PAUL'S FROM LUDGATE HILL.



BUILT BY THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
IN IMITATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY
SEPULCHRE AT JERUSALEM: THE INTERIOR OF
THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

"The Temple . . . was the home of that proud, rich and envied order of Knights Templar, who at the end of the twelfth century moved here from Holborn. . . . Here, in imitation of that of the Holy Sepulchre they were vowed to defend, they built one of their round churches, now owned by a fraternity more devoted to law than to Gospel. The incumbent of this venerable church bears the title of Master."

Reproductions from Coloured Originals in "London," by A. R. Hope Moncrieff, illustrated by 32 Full Page Plates in Colour. By Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. A. and C. Black.

which he places at the disposal of his readers. Mr. Moncrieff has not, in our judgment, written the book which might be written of London from the standpoint he has chosen; but he has gone a long way towards it, and everyone will, we think, be disposed to recognise that in this book they possess a portion of the story of London which, outside its constitutional history, is, perhaps, its most fascinating characteristic. Clubland, parks and palaces, East End, southern side, suburbs have their chapters, and Mr. Moncrieff gives in picture and narrative his conception of these London sections. He has even a good word to say for suburban London. His London is a London of hope, not of despair; a London of progress, even if slow progress; a London where good predominates over the bad, and where even the wretched and forlorn might be brighter if they would. We believe Mr. Moncrieff is right in this view of London.

In "Mediæval London," by the late Canon W. Benham, D.D., and Charles Welch (Seeley), the authors attempt to deal with mediæval London in a series of chapters which, though they cannot pretend to be more than the merest introduction to the subject, are not



THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE PRESS AND THE LAW,
FLEET STREET AND THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Staple Inn, and the George Inn, Southwark—it is not difficult to be pleased with this sumptuous book. Perhaps the most interesting part of the narrative is that dealing with the settlement of French and other refugees in and around the Soho district. It is a curious bit of London. "One nobleman," says Mr. Moncrieff, "set up as a tailor; another stooped to shoemaking; a Countess opened a shop for the sale of ices and other dainties; an accomplished gourmet exercised his skill as a salad-dresser for parties; ladies turned their hands to embroidery, to flower-painting, and to dressing dolls; in some cases faithful servants started restaurants from which they fed their ex-masters." Details such as these have been tested by many of us who love to visit the distinctive parts of London, to note how Soho is French

of mediæval London which would well have repaid a more considerable attention. We are not quite sure that we rightly understand the use which such a book as this is designed to meet. It is by no means a student's book. It is hardly a reader's book. If it is simply a book on London designed for the collector's library merely, the time will come when collectors will discriminate with their purchases. Thus the religious life of London occupies a chapter, and deals with a very important subject on lines which tell us only one side of it, and that the most generally known. There was room for something fresh here, and Canon Benham could, we think, have supplied it. The late Canon did much for London, in literature as well as in his pastoral activities, and the only regret is that he is no longer with us to do more.

THE QUEEN'S BEREAVEMENT: THE DEATH OF PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK.

THE LATE PRINCE FRANCIS JOSEPH LEOPOLD FREDERICK OF TECK, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.



1. AT THE INSTITUTION FOR WHICH HE WORKED SO HARD: THE LATE PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK TALKING TO LITTLE PATIENTS IN THE GROUNDS OF THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

2. WITH HIS SISTER, QUEEN MARY, AND HIS ELDEST BROTHER, THE DUKE OF TECK: THE LATE PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK PHOTOGRAPHED IN 1890.

3. MUCH INTERESTED, AS HE EVER WAS, IN HORSES AND ALL APPERTAINING TO THEM: THE LATE PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK AT RICHMOND HORSE SHOW.

4. AS CHAIRMAN OF THE ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB: PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK ARRIVING AT LYNDBURST FOR A SPECIAL COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE CLUB.

5. WATCHING A MOTOR-RACE: THE LATE PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK ATTENDING A TOURIST-TROPHY CONTEST IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

6. ENGAGED IN A MOST CONGENIAL TASK: THE LATE PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK PRESENTING PRIZES AT THE CLAUD ELIOT BOYS' CLUB, AT HOXTON.

The late Prince Francis of Teck, brother of Queen Mary, was born at Kensington Palace on January 9, 1870, the second son of Francis, Prince and Duke of Teck, and Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck. Thus, on his mother's side, the late Prince was a great-grandson of George III. Prince Francis, who was a man of great charm, was also a man of great interests. A keen motorist, he was at the same time noted for his love of horses; while, as philanthropist, he aided, amongst numerous institutions, especially the Middlesex Hospital, of which he was a Governor for over nine years, and the Claud Eliot Boys' Club. As soldier, he served in Egypt, taking part in the battles of the Atbara and Khartoum, and in the Transvaal. Early in the South African War, he was employed in the Remount Department. His Serene Highness died at a nursing home, where he had been lying ill from acute pleurisy for some days.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BURFORD, RUSSELL, SEDRI AND GENERAL, AND C.N.

ART. MUSIC



MME LILLEMOR HALVORSEN,
The Norwegian Actress who is to play
Mrs. d'Aquila in "The Whip," at
Drury Lane.

ART
NOTES.

THE fifth
Goupil

Gallery Salon is well stocked with things of interest, from the ripe works of painters of established name to the first fruits of young careers. And since all his goods hang on his walls that they may be gathered, Mr. Marchant has priced his catalogue. Few dealers will ignore the example; the strange thing is that Burlington House did not long ago cater to the natural desire, for figures, of a nation of shoppers. Nowadays, a list of mere titles is all that is required. Take any page from Mr. Marchant's: "Autumn," "An Autumn Afternoon," "The Reader," "Roses," again "Roses," and "Village Street" are futile labels found at random, while those of greater particularity, such as "Regent Street" and "At the Spinning-Wheel," do not, or should not, add anything to our understanding. Occasionally the commonplace label has an unexpected interest, as when Mr. Orpen screens a scene in Vagabondia behind the title "The Life-Class on the Beach."

But even in this case the price is the more interesting entry. That the modern buyer is eager to acquire such a pencil-drawing, touched with water-colour, for £100 proves how quickly a proper value is set upon the work of the young men. Thirty pounds each is the price fixed for two lovely, but smaller, studies from the same hand, and they are cheap: ten years ago Mr. Marchant would have advised £10 as the proper figure for the most important of Mr. Orpen's drawings. Mr. William Nicholson, with a rather elder fame, is able to catalogue his moderate-sized paintings—"The Yellow Orchid" at £210, and "Nancy in the Feather Cap" at £315, and be regarded as a man of generous impulses. And in a sense the modern buyer is possessed of like virtues. Whistler, at Mr. Nicholson's age, never dated some such figures, and we know at what minute sums Manet bought the best of Monet's landscapes. But the change in the picture-market is not so much a change of prices as a change in the application of prices. Large figures were once only to be obtained after long careers, and for indifferent work; now they go to the capable painter, be his fame ever so young. Apart altogether from the question of the big prices of big men is that of the big prices of little men. On every page of the Goupil Gallery catalogue the eye stumbles on considerable piles of guineas against names that have little or no weight in the scales of values. Forty pounds and fifty are common figures for small, tentative canvases by painters who have probably had but the most meagre experience of purchasers, and it is to such as these that Mr. Marchant should repeat Mr. Sickert's teaching of small prices for small buyers.

Therein consists the interest of values. A price-list is full of surprises. Here is a masterpiece for a hundred, here a canvas full of commonplaces for eighty pounds. How many visitors at the private view must have virtually purchased Mr. Peppercorn's "Near Porchester," a singularly grave and lovely landscape, for



"A PAINTER'S STUDIO" "END OF 17TH CENTURY" From an old print.

£157; or Miss Winifred How's "Roses" for a mere nothing, or Mr. Harry Becker's marvellously vital "Harvesters," or Mr. Neville Lytton's "The Sleeping Beauty," or Mr. Wilson Steer's "Blackberrying," a landscape of great and rather new quality? All these one almost buys; that is Mr. Marchant's reward for printing his prices. In galleries where the confidence is not given few such sales of the imagination are negotiated.—E. M.

THE DRAMA



MISS PAULINE CHASE,
Whose Engagement to Mr. Grahame-
White, the famous Airman, is reported
from America.

MUSIC.

LONDONERS are delighted to welcome Dr. Richter back to town. His sudden disappearance from Covent Garden in the spring

gave rise to the usual crop of rumours. Some declared that his illness was dangerous, and that his return was unlikely; others said that a very long rest would be required before he could return to work. Happily, both classes of rumour-maker were at fault, and the famous conductor will be associated with the seventh series of the London Symphony Orchestra's Concerts, to the great content of music-lovers. Mr. Henry J. Wood has closed a successful season of Promenade Concerts, and opened the fifteenth series of Symphony Concerts, at which Mr. Granville Bantock's new work, "Three Dramatic Dances," was heard for the first time in London. Raoul Pugno, ever welcome, was the pianist on Saturday last, and his reading of the solo part in Mozart's Concerto in F emphasised the fact that in M. Pugno Mozart's pianoforte music finds its greatest living exponent.

A delightful concert was given at the Queen's Hall by Mr. John McCormack prior to his departure for America. He was assisted by Signor Sammarco, Miss Esta d'Argo, Miss Betty Calish, and a violinist, M. Maskoff. Mr. McCormack is still at his best on the concert-platform, and the afternoon was an enjoyable one for all present. Mr. Mark Hambourg has given a recital at the Queen's Hall, and delighted a number of people who admire the form and treatment he metes out in public to the great masters. Those of us who have heard Mr. Hambourg play in private are always left wondering why he keeps the most attractive side of his gifts for friends and acquaintances. The Hambourg of the drawing-room and of the concert-platform seem to be different men—the first is a great musician, the second merely a great virtuoso.

At the opera-house we have heard Frau Bahr Mildenburg sing the Isolde music. Her reading of the part is very human, very attractive, and she looks as though she had stepped out of a canvas painted by Dante Gabriel Rossetti; but unfortunately her voice was tired, so too was that of Herr Forchhammer, the Tris-

tan; and the singing of the great duet in the second act was marred because the singers were frequently below their note. Mr. Thomas Beecham, who conducted with no little skill, took some of the music at an unusual pace: Ernst von Schuch rather than Richter or Nikisch seemed to be his model, if he accepts such a thing.

The revival of "Fidelio," with its exquisite music and ridiculous libretto, was only made possible by Miss Gleeson White, who, at twenty-four hours' notice and with one rehearsal, took the chief rôle in place of Mme. Edyth Walker, who was ill. An interesting revival of "Carmen" is to be noted. Mr. John Coates as Don José and Mr. Lewys James as the Toreador, and Miss Ruth Vincent as Micaela being heard and seen to great advantage.



"THE FAUN" AT THE EMPIRE: MME. LYDIA KYASHT AS GENESTRA
AND MR. FRED FARREN AS THE FAUN.

To test a legend that the waters of a certain fountain, sprinkled on an inanimate object on a particular day in the year, will give that object life for a day, Genestra sprinkles water on a marble faun and brings it to life. She is in danger of being dragged back to the pedestal by the faun, but this danger is eventually averted.



Miss Vera Maitland as Fernande Chantal. Mr. Aubrey Smith as Lucien de Versannes.

Mr. Charles Hawtrey as Georges Bullin. Miss Lydia Bilbrooke as Odette de Versannes.

"INCONSTANT GEORGE," AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S: GEORGES BULLIN FINDS HIMSELF IN DIFFICULTIES
BETWEEN ODETTE DE VERSANNES AND FERNANDE CHANTAL.

"Inconstant George" is unable to make up his mind about anything, and cannot decide, for instance, with whom he is in love. Amongst the ladies he would favour are Odette de Versannes and Fernande Chantal. (Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield.)

FANTASIES MADE TO LIVE BY A MASTER OF THE FANTASTIC:

RACKHAM ILLUSTRATIONS TO WAGNER'S "THE RHINEGOLD" AND "THE VALKYRIE."



1. THE GUARDIANS OF THE RHINEGOLD AND ALBERICH: "SEIZE THE DESPOILER! RESCUE THE GOLD! HELP US! HELP US! WOE! WOE!"

3. BRÜNNHILDE AS A VALKYRIE, FULLY ARMED: "I WARN THEE, FATHER, SEE TO THYSELF; STERN THE STRIFE THAT IS IN STORE."

2. THE THREE RHINE MAIDENS IN THE VALLEY INVISIBLE: "FOR THY LOST GLORY WE ARE GRIEVING. GIVE US THE GOLD! GIVE US THE GOLD!"

4. THE RIDE OF WOTAN: "RAGING, WOTAN RIDES TO THE ROCK... LIKE A STORM-WIND HE COMES!"

We are enabled to reproduce, on a reduced scale and in black-and-white, four of the Rackham illustrations to Wagner's "The Rhinegold" and "The Valkyrie," illustrations of fantastic stories by a master of the fantastic. Mr. Rackham has done a great deal of very good work; but none, perhaps, that is better than this, his most recent. Wagner's libretto has been translated for the book by Margaret Armour.

Reduced Illustrations from the Coloured Illustrations by Arthur Rackham, reproduced from "The Rhinegold" and "The Valkyrie" by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.
(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

COW - PUNCHERS TACKLE AN OLD ENEMY: BAGGING A BEAR.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



A LIVE BEAR WORTH MORE THAN A DEAD THIEF: ROPING "OLD EPHRAIM."

Of the incident here illustrated by Mr. Caton Woodville, Lieutenant-Colonel S. Charles Morgan, late of the United States Army, writes: "The cow-puncher is making his last stand in Northern Montana. If you lay a ruler across the map of Montana, east and west, from Fort Buford to Fort Benton, it will not cross a town in a line three hundred miles long. If you run the line north and south, say, midway between Malta and Glasgow, from up on the Canadian boundary down to the Yellowstone Park, a stretch of over a hundred and fifty miles will be covered without finding a settlement big enough to deserve a dot and a name on the map. This is, roughly speaking, the country of the last great open range in the United States. In the Yellowstone Park, where game of all kinds is strictly preserved, and under a heavy penalty may not be shot, bears of all kinds have increased in enormous numbers, and they, as

well as other game, cross the boundaries in great herds into the surrounding territory. The vast herds of cattle on the ranches north-east of the Yellowstone Park are constantly depredated by grizzlies and cinnamon bears. A live bear being of much greater value than a dead one, owing to the constant demand for menageries, and very high prices being obtainable, the cow-puncher, should he catch 'Old Ephraim' after cattle on the plain, will not lose his opportunity, and many are therefore 'roped' by these intrepid riders of the plains, to be shipped east and end their days in captivity. Their method is to tire him out with their nimble bronchos, and, when he is thoroughly exhausted, to surround and lasso him limb by limb; then, having thrown him to the ground by galloping round him in a circle, to twist him up, so to speak, into a bundle."

WHERE MEN MAY MAKE MERIT: INSIDE A "WAT."

THE LAND OF THE WEIRD AND THE WONDERFUL: SIAM.



AN OSTENTATIOUS SIGN OF THE PURCHASE OF FUTURE HAPPINESS: A SIAMESE TEMPLE—ITS INTERIOR.

To quote Mr. Ernest Young in "The Kingdom of the Yellow Robe": "Every single town and village of Siam is crowded with temples, or 'wats,' as they are locally called . . . The people believe that in order to make merit during this life, to save themselves from misery in some future existence, they must, among other things, follow 'the religion which teaches almsgiving,' 'Make merit'—that is the sum and substance of their religious faith and worship. . . . Now, one of the most ostentatious ways of purchasing future happiness is the building of a 'wat' . . . and so temples were built year by year without ceasing. . . . One image of Buddha in a sitting posture occupies the place of honour . . . heaped round the altar are the offerings of the merit-makers—old bottles, Birmingham-made vases, clocks, china, saucers, joss-sticks, looking-glasses, bits of coloured glass, and many other articles of equally trivial value."

RELIGION UNDERGROUND: A PLACE OF WORSHIP INSIDE A HILL.

THE LAND OF THE WEIRD AND THE WONDERFUL: SIAM.



A CAVE TEMPLE: BUDDHAS AMONGST STALACTITES AND STALAGMITES AT PETCHABOOREE.

In his most interesting book, "The Kingdom of the Yellow Robe," Mr. Ernest Young writes: "In the town of Petchabooree there are several caves occupying the whole interior of a hill which is open at the summit and bears all the appearances of an extinct volcano. These caves are still distinctly used as temples . . . idols are arranged in rows round the sides, and Buddhas in standing, sleeping, or sitting postures occupy every jutting crag and hollow corner. . . . There is something almost grotesque in these cavern interiors. Huge stalactites and stalagmites shine in the light of the entering sun, or look gloomy and solemn in the fitful spluttering of the smoking torches. There is a grandeur of natural power and strength in the great pillars and deep recesses, all tending to make the gilded figures of the benevolent Gautama and his chief disciples look more tawdry and worthless than when seen in their more suitable surroundings in the brick and wooden temples of his living followers."

ART FROM FREE MEN'S LAND: WORK BY A SIAMESE ARTIST.
THE LAND OF THE WEIRD AND THE WONDERFUL: SIAM.



EMBELLISHED WITH DRAWINGS BY A NATIVE ARTIST: PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE HILL TRIBES OF SIAM.

Siam, which has just lost one who may, perhaps, be described as its most progressive monarch—Chulalongkorn I.—is, in its native tongue, Muang Thai, or the land of free men. During the reign of the late King, it has, to use the words of a writer in the "Times," come out of the region of travellers' tales and entered into modern politics as an important factor in the relations of European Powers. Its area is about 195,000 square miles. It is difficult to give the number of its population. A census was completed in 1904, but this included the population of twelve of the provincial circles alone. The total population of these was given as 3,308,032 souls. The metropolitan circle of Bangkok was amongst those not included in the census. It has been estimated, however, that the population of the whole of Siam is well over six millions and a half, which includes a Bangkok population of anything between four hundred and six hundred thousand.

SUGGESTIVE OF NICE IN CARNIVAL, AND INDIA IN RELIGIOUS ECSTASY.

THE LAND OF THE WEIRD AND THE WONDERFUL: SIAM.



AS FULL OF SHAPES AS FANCY, AND AS HIGH FANTASTICAL: A WATER-CELEBRATION IN SIAM.

Remembering Shakespeare's "so full of shapes is fancy that it alone is high fantastical," and looking at this photograph, one may well paraphrase the master-poet's words, and remark of the scene that it is as full of shapes as fancy and as high fantastical. The ceremony

suggests Nice in Carnival time and India in hours of religious ecstasy. Many of the more decorative structures resemble those built in honour of King Carnival; the figures in the water on the right recall natives bathing in the sacred waters of the Ganges.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



"DESCENDANTS OF BRITISH CRUSADERS" FOUGHT BY THE TURKS:
A GENERAL VIEW OF DERAÄ.

The Druses, a warlike Bedouin tribe against whom the Turks are conducting a campaign in the Hauran, claim descent from British Crusaders. Recently they raided the village of Azra, fifty miles south of Damascus, and massacred a number of the inhabitants. The Turkish Government have sent a force to disarm the Druses and bring them under control. Some 18,000 Turkish troops encamped at Deraa, about eighty miles south of Damascus.



Photographs supplied by Captain Gustav von Hochwächter.

THE TURKISH EXPEDITION AGAINST THE DRUSES—"DESCENDANTS OF THE CRUSADERS": THE CAMP AT KHARBET-EL-GHAZLI.

One division of the Turkish force encamped at Kharbet-el-Ghazli (the station before Deraa), which also became the headquarters of the Army Service Corps. Last week began what was expected to be a decisive battle between the Turkish troops and the Druses. Early this week news came that after twelve hours' fighting the Druses, who used grenades, had retreated, but it was expected that the struggle would be renewed.



SUBTERRANEAN PARIS: MOTORS ABOVE THE EARTH AND PASSENGERS UNDER THE EARTH—IN THE NEW UNDERGROUND STATION OF THE NORD-SUD RAILWAY BENEATH THE PLACE DU HAVRE.

The workmen have at last finished in the Place du Havre, and the new underground station of the Nord-Sud Railway is open. Under the Place itself is a crypt nearly forty yards in diameter supported by a circle of pillars, and with spacious lobbies radiating in all directions.



UNSCATHED BY THE RECENT POLITICAL CRISIS: THE ROYAL PALACE AT MONACO.



Photos, Delius.

THE PRINCIPALITY THAT HAS OBTAINED A CONSTITUTION:
A GENERAL VIEW OF MONACO.

Not to be outdone by rivals, the little Principality of Monaco recently passed through a political crisis, as a result of which, at the urgent demand of his subjects, Prince Albert granted a Constitution. The Prince was in Paris at the time, and when the news of his action was brought to Monaco by the Heir Apparent, Prince Louis, crowds marched through the streets cheering him and shouting "Vive la Liberté!" and the whole town was decorated. Hitherto Monaco has been an absolute "Monarchy," one of the last to survive in Europe.



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LADIES' PAGE.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE, who has just died, was one of the most famous women in America. She reached the great age of ninety-one, and up to the last was energetic and wise. She is best known in this country as the writer of the most successful war-song of the North in the great Civil War in the States—nearly fifty years ago. Her husband, who was much her senior, takes the associations of this distinguished woman much farther back still, for he fought in the Greek War of Independence in 1824, in which Lord Byron joined. Dr. Howe has a strong claim to remembrance for his success in the wonderful feat that he was the first person ever to attempt—of reaching a human mind hid in the dense darkness caused by being born dumb, blind, and deaf, and possessing the sense of touch alone. Mrs. Howe always asserted that her famous war-song, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," was a sort of inspiration. She lay awake one night, and heard a troop of Volunteers marching off to the war that freed the slaves, singing as they went a doggerel song, very popular at the moment, about John Brown, the farmer whose armed attack, at the head of a handful of devoted followers, on the United States Arsenal, practically began the war. John Brown was executed by hanging, but still, as the song declared, "His soul went marching on." It came suddenly to Mrs. Howe's mind that more effective words might and should be wedded to the popular tune, and she rose, and poured forth on paper without a pause the poem that proved such an inspiration. It was sung by hundreds of camp fires and by thousands of men on the march, and made her name one of the best known in America. She was a strong advocate of women's suffrage, on which she made beautiful speeches till she was nearly ninety.

Quite a feature of fashion is the black velvet coat and skirt. These are seen, too, in fine quality black velveteen, but it must be very good, or the effect is cheap and tawdry. The best velveteen can almost challenge comparison with silk velvet; but the depth and richness of the lights and shades of the real article can hardly be assumed by the best cotton-backed fabric. Still, as a coat and skirt in velveteen may be managed for four or five pounds, while "velours du Nord" will run into fifteen pounds, it is plain that short dress-allowances must be content with the inferior fabric, and this can look quite nice enough, if of the best quality. The velvet coats and skirts are trimmed with bands of Russia braid or military braid, and are cut in the most exact and severe tailor styles. Fur is also successfully used; and nothing is more becoming. The Russian coat is popular, and affords a favourable opportunity for trimming with fur; the band of peltry passes round the top—it may sit close to the throat, or may be below a narrow collar of white folded muslin or chiffon or lace—and then turns down the left side of the coat, where of course the fastening is, leaving the right side untrimmed; and then



THE VOGUE OF VELVET.

A Princess gown of mole coloured cloth with bands of corduroy velvet of the same shade, and loops and buttons of silk braid and cloth. The hat is of beaver, with velvet rosette.

a band of the fur passes all round the bottom edge of the coat, which is somewhere about the knees. Skunk is the fur that is most fashionable for trimmings; it is very suitable in every respect, of good long hair, giving fullness, and not easily injured by weather, while it has the advantage of not being of prohibitive price. Chinchilla is much more costly, but also surpassingly lovely on black velvet. A roll-collar and front strip of this beautiful soft-grey fur on a velvet long coat which is folded over the figure, and caught across just below the waist with two big braid ornaments, makes the most elegant garment possible.

Furs are becoming so scarce and dear that all sorts of little animals that have hitherto escaped are being called in to do us service. The latest is the little ferret, dear to the poacher. Its fur, when dressed, is of a quite pretty appearance—brown, silky, and close-lying. The mole, of course, is already a captive to the bow and spear of fashion, the lucky inventor who discovered how to deprive it of its offensive smell having benefited himself and fur-loving femininity at the same time. A good deal of what is sold as squirrel is really supplied by that little blind underground burrower; it should be honestly sold as "mole-dyed squirrel," and then it is a nice enough, inexpensive fur for youthful wear. Many ladies get their own gamekeepers to trap and bring them as many mole-skins as possible, and have them dressed professionally and made up into stoles and muffs. Well, ferrets may now be added to local hunting orders.

Velvet gowns, Princess-cut, are as fashionable as are coats and skirts. In short, there is a furore for black velvet. The newest models are often seen to be cut in the Empire fashion, with a band of rich embroidery just under the bust; while the very latest idea, still so new as to be striking, is to use a cordelière or girdle of cord, tied in a rough knot or bow, with long ends and tassels. It is seen in gold, silver, or coloured silk, placed to pass round under the bust in lieu of a firm belt. This fashion of fastening is to us at present associated so exclusively with dressing-gowns that it looks a little odd on a smart frock; but of course it is in quite a different position on the figure—exactly under the bust, the gown being cut with a long line thence, not depending on the cord to hold it in at all, but using that addition purely as an adornment. Moreover, it is always a thick and very rich sort of cord, so that it is a real ornament on the black velvet gowns. Black velvet hats are equally fashionable, whether in the wide shapes that we are still patronising to a large extent, or the toques and tall turbans and helmet-shaped hats that are now the rage in Paris. Fur is an excellent trimming on any of these; an ermine scarf, for example, passed over a turban's top, and met by a white ostrich-feather hat rises directly upright in front. Then sable-tails are used as tassels over the left ear, while a narrow band of sable or mink encircles many a shape of fully pleated velvet.

FILOMENA.

NIGHT AND MORNING.

"THE NIGHT BRINGS COUNSEL"—nothing is truer, and if the counsel be wise, the morning will bring with it ease and calm, and a better frame of mind altogether. It is, however, only indirectly of the mind that it is desired to speak now; the counsel offered primarily concerns the body which enshrines it, and whose joys and sorrows it shares to the full. But what affects one is inevitably reflected upon the other. Sleep, for instance, is indispensable to both, and who, having experience of insomnia, would ignore a valuable auxiliary in the wooing of sweet and natural slumber? It is just during the night that the mouth becomes a cavity ventilated only through the nose—not taking into account those who sleep with open mouths—and it is not washed by the recurring saliva bath as in the day-time. These conditions are most favourable to decomposition, and after a night's rest it is not surprising

Mix a few drops of Odol with water; that the mouth should feel unpleasantly "stale."

But, unfortunately, very few people fully realise how serious this mouth stagnation is. We ought specially to guard against septic deterioration,

and to begin early in life to guard against it, and the selection of the right preparation with which to effect the necessary purification is, of course, a very important matter. Tooth powders or pastes are inadequate for the purpose, because the parts most liable to attack, the backs of the molars and the fissures and interstices in and between the teeth—the very parts where the harmful microbes live and thrive—are not purified, for the simple reason that they cannot be reached by such things as powders or pastes. Only a liquid dentifrice can penetrate these minute crevices, and to do its work effectively it must be an antiseptic preparation whose action is gentle and continuous.

Odol, the well-known dentifrice and mouth-wash, is such a preparation, for during the process of rinsing it penetrates everywhere, reaching the cavities of the teeth, the interstices between them, and the backs of the molars, destroying bacteria wherever generated. Odol alone can produce this effect, which is principally due to a peculiar property which causes it to be absorbed by the mucous membrane of the gums, so that they become impregnated with it.

The immense importance of this altogether unique property should be fully appreciated, for while all other preparations for the cleansing and the protection of the teeth act only during the few moments of their application, Odol leaves a microscopically thin, but thoroughly effective antiseptic coating on the surface of the mucous membrane and in the interstices of the teeth, which maintains its protective influence for hours after the mouth has been rinsed with it.

It is this lasting effect that gives to daily users of Odol the absolute assurance that their mouths are permanently protected against the process of decomposition, which, if not arrested, inevitably destroys the teeth. It is well to remember that it is as necessary to protect and cleanse artificial teeth as it is to safeguard those provided by Nature, and that Odol is just as effective in one case as in the other. The artificial teeth should be dipped and rinsed every night in a tumbler of water,

conclude by gargling with the mixture.

in which a few drops of Odol have been shaken, and by rinsing the mouth also with the Odol before replacing them not only is complete purification assured, but the gums are also rendered firm, hard, and healthy. Smokers, too, find nothing so pleasant and effectual as Odol for removing the odour of tobacco from the breath and cleansing the palate.



rinse, and then brush the teeth with it in the ordinary way;





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NOVELS OF CHARACTER.

"Mr. Ingleside." The laws of novel-making are mercifully not immutable, and it may be that, looking backwards a decade hence, we shall be able to perceive that they were sensibly modified in the course of the first ten years of the present century. Mr. Arnold Bennett is one of those responsible for changes; Mr. E. V. Lucas, mild-mannered and imperturbable, is another.



Photo. Topical.

THE LARGEST VESSEL IN THE WORLD: THE "OLYMPIC" IN CHARGE OF THE TUGS AFTER HER LAUNCH AT BELFAST.

The White Star liner "Olympic," launched from the yard of Messrs. Harland and Wolff at Belfast a few days ago, can claim to be the largest vessel in the world. She is 882½ feet in length over all, and 92½ feet in beam. Her gross tonnage is, in round numbers, 45,000, and her displacement, 60,000 tons. In the building of this gigantic ship three million rivets were used, weighing in all 1200 tons.

Plot is *not* the first consideration: plot must be kept in its place (and that the background), but for Heaven's sake let us know how to handle character. So it comes

about that "Mr. Ingleside" (Methuen) is only coldly concerned in a love-interest, and its central young woman is not concerned in it at all, while it studies the habits of elderly gentlemen with an exactitude that would have sent shivers of horror through the romantic 'eighties. It is a charming book less because Mr. Ingleside is an interesting character than because Mr. E. V. Lucas inspires him and his circle with a feeling for London and house-motives and the letters of Charles Lamb—for the hobbies, in fact, that Mr. Lucas allows himself when he rambles, notebook in hand. The atmosphere of "Mr. Ingleside" is placid, with the rattle of the Embankment trams within earshot, and fresh, with the silver river fog lurking on Mr. Ingleside's Buckingham Street doorstep. There is a coterie of cronies that meets in Buckingham Street, and that finds the eighteen-year-old Ann Ingleside, taken from school to be her father's companion, a centre for sedate affection. As for Ann herself, she is a modern young woman, who could no more decline upon embroidery and airing Fido than to "Mes Larmes" and the vapours. She is refreshing and lively, and the good comradeship between her and her father is delightfully described.

"Nine to Six-Thirty."

Mr. Pett Ridge studies character, too, with meticulous observation, although he is not averse from a stirring incident or two, perhaps as a concession to the middle classes, whose individuals he reproduces with unfailing sympathy and humour. "Nine to Six-Thirty" (Methuen) is the history of a young business-woman. She has not time to become an elderly one, because Mr. Pett Ridge has a prejudice in favour of marriage, and Barbara Harrison shares it, in spite of the vicissitudes

of her love-affairs. She is carefully drawn, with so much detachment that it is possible to recognise that she is as humanly selfish as she is hardworking and

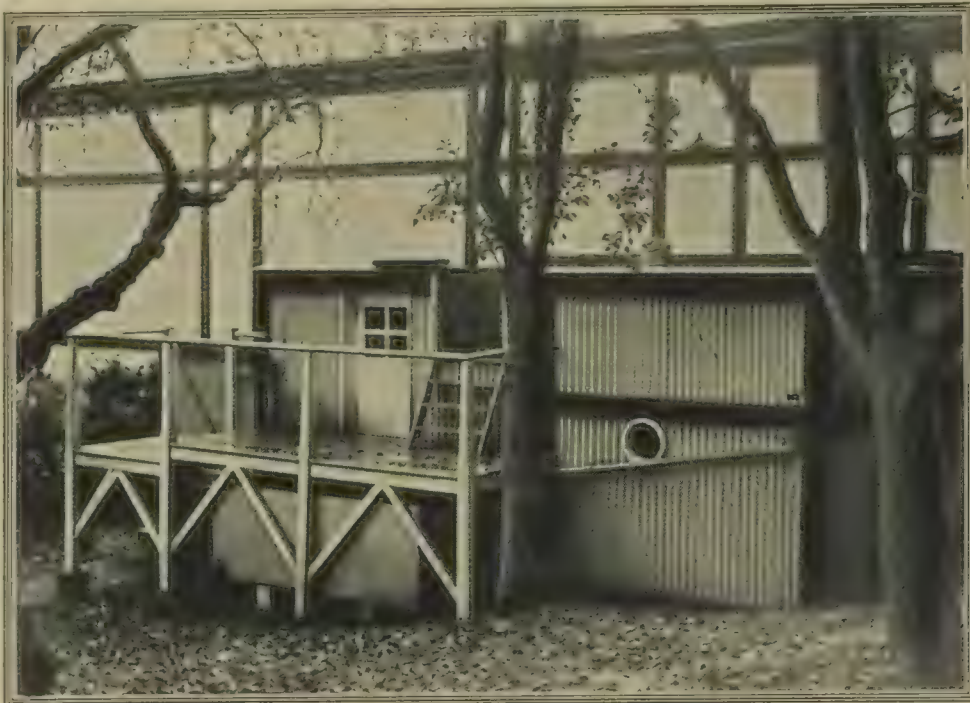
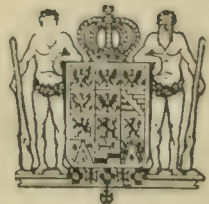


Photo. Sport and General.

"ROCKED IN THE CRADLE OF THE DEEP" ON LAND: "THE DUKE'S CABIN" AT WOOD NORTON.

The Duke of Orleans has had built in the grounds of Wood Norton, his seat in Worcestershire, an exact replica of his own cabin on board his yacht. In this cabin, which is fitted with two bunks, the Duke, it is said, has slept during the visit of King Manoel, while the second bunk is occupied by the doctor resident at Wood Norton.

capable. She is, as most of us know ourselves to be, a creature neither good nor bad, but something hovering uncertainly between the two: a hard-hearted person with soft streaks, and an unimaginative one with flashes of perception. Her conduct in cutting herself adrift from her mother is repellent, and so is her action towards the errand-boy who might have revealed her whereabouts to the family at home. These are the blemishes upon her character. On the brighter side, she is faithful to her employers, she is fitfully generous, she falls an easy victim to the attractions of a baby nephew. We do not like Barbara in the book, and we are sure we should not have liked her in the flesh; but her essential humanity makes "Nine to Six-Thirty" one of the most successful novels Mr. Pett Ridge has produced since the inimitable "Mord Em'ly."



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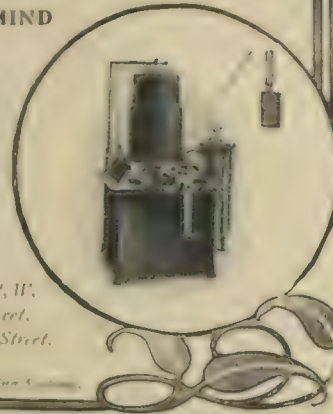


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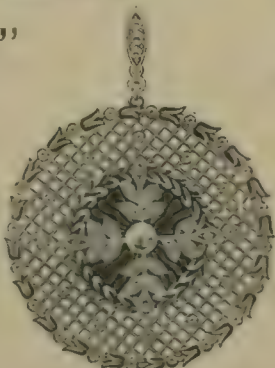


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TWO FASCINATING BOOKS.

"China Under the Empress-Dowager."*(See Illustrations on "The Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)*

Everybody who has heard of China has formed some sort of opinion of the late Dowager Empress—that remarkable woman who has been compared to Catherine the Great of Russia, and, like her, accused of every possible crime. A careful perusal, however, of the book on "China Under the Empress-Dowager," by Messrs. J. O. P. Bland and E. Backhouse, just published by Mr. William Heinemann, will, no doubt, in the majority of cases, lead people to revise their judgment. The book, which is the history of the life and times of Tzu Hsi, by which name the Dowager Empress, who was also called the "Old Buddha," was known, is compiled from State papers and the private diary of the comptroller of the Empress's household. To say that the book is fascinatingly interesting but faintly conveys an idea of its value and charm. Written in simple and straightforward language, it is brimful of information and facts. There is a total absence of padding, and while it gives us a vivid, not to say a lurid, picture of the Court of China, there is no exaggeration, word-painting, or sensation-mongering; on the contrary, the authors are conspicuously fair and sober-minded in their judgments. They depict the Empress as a great ruler, inclined to be reactionary at first, sympathising with the Boxer movement, by means of which it was hoped to expel the foreign devils; lenient, though resolute, to her enemies, whom she mercifully decapitated instead of condemning to a lingering death; and, later, wise enough to throw in her lot whole-heartedly with Western ideas. All the recent measures of progress and good augury for China, down to the summoning of a Parliament, appear to have been planned and fore-shadowed by her. We are given sidelights into Court life. The Heir-Apparent, but fifteen years old, was "fat, coarse-featured, and of rudemanners"; his tastes were military, his conduct naughty, for which the Old Buddha had him severely whipped. The Empress-Dowager herself is described as being no more a savage than a benevolent Lady Bountiful, but "simply a woman of unusual courage and vitality, of

strong will and unbounded ambition, a woman and an Oriental, living out her life by such lights as she knew, and in accordance with the traditions of her race and

*Photo. Sport and General.*

TRAINING CAVALRY TO BE PREPARED FOR TRAPS: A RECRUIT RIDING DOWN A STEEP TWELVE-FOOT BANK.

At the Cavalry Training School at Netheravon, near Salisbury, the recruits learn to be prepared for the traps, such as hidden gullies, into which an enemy may lure them. The bank shown in the photograph has a descent of 2 in 1. It is known as a San Sebastian bank, and is the first of its kind to be used in this country.

*Photo. Sport and General.*

MAN-STICKING, OR THE SPORT OF SPORTS: A CLASS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS CHARGING DUMMIES AT THE CAVALRY TRAINING SCHOOL AT NETHERAVON.

Men who have taken part in hand-to-hand fighting have sometimes described war as the most exciting of sports, and man as the most cunning and dangerous of game. Our photograph shows a class of N.C.O.'s practising the gentle art of man-sticking by charging a row of dummies at the Cavalry Training School at Netheravon.

caste." The following sentence is luminous: "As far as British interests are concerned, one of the chief lessons emphasised by the events of the past ten years in China is that the reform of our diplomatic machinery . . . is urgently needed." The book is admirably illustrated, the portraits being particularly interesting.

"The Rhinegold and The Valkyrie."*(See Illustrations.)*

Wagner the musician has tended to overshadow Wagner the poet, and English readers who are not sufficiently familiar with German to read the librettos of his operas in the original have had too little opportunity of appreciating his literary genius. At the opera their attention has been centred on the music. The verse translation of "The Rhinegold and The Valkyrie" (Heinemann), by Margaret Armour, is not very poetical, but it will at least enable readers to follow the trend of the story. The pictorial interpretation of the master's poetry is supplied in masterly fashion by Mr. Arthur Rackham. The subject has evidently been one after the artist's own heart, and in fact there is nothing that so suits the well-known characteristics of his method as these mystic legends of the Rhine and the fantasies of northern mythology. Mr. Rackham has indeed outshone himself in this brilliant series of illustrations, which, apart from the letterpress, in themselves render the volume a sheer delight. They include thirty-four full-page plates in colour, and it is difficult to imagine illustrations more worthy of the great music and poetry with which they are associated. And worthy illustrations were needed, for the

visual representation of Wagner in opera has of necessity been subject to the limitations of the stage. The painter is free from such limitations. He can wander at will in the realms of imagination, and he can obtain effects of which no theatrical devices or human actors are capable. Those who see his pictures will get as near to the spirit of Wagner, in his appeal to the eye of imagination, as they can to that which appeals to the ear through the medium of music. Mr. Rackham's original water-colour drawings for "The Ring of the Nibelungs" are on view at the Leicester Galleries, where they will remain till Nov. 12.

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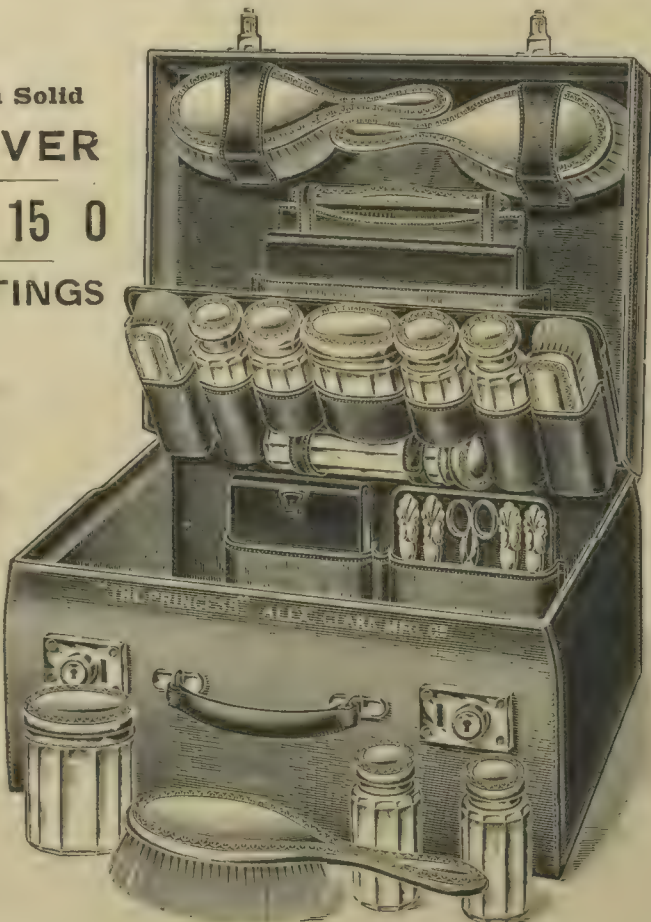
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"MRS. SKEFFINGTON" AT THE QUEEN'S.

WHAT would our playwrights do—especially those who write in lighter vein—without the idea which invents a wife for the hero to meet a special emergency? How often has this character turned up in farce to substantiate the fictions of an expectant heir or to conciliate suspicious relatives! Mr. Cosmo Hamilton, in his latest play, "Mrs. Skeffington," has used the hackneyed hypothesis for purposes of comedy, and very bright and entertaining comedy it proves, once we have granted him his starting-point. Whether any two common-sense persons would enter upon such a scheme as do Major Skeffington and his pretended wife to save a silly woman from her husband's jealousy may be doubted. Still their pretence is the basis of the play, and Kathleen Lindsay, as represented by Miss Beryl Faber, makes so fearless and gay and adventurous a conspirator; and the Major, in the person of Mr. Dawson Milward, blunders so delightfully between his sense of what honesty demands and his loyalty to the compact, that we are only too ready to indulge the dramatist in his postulate. Especially as we are permitted a charming scene between Kathleen and the Colonel, in which she quite breaks down his brutal jealousy by the naturalness with which she confesses the real sentiment which has prompted her share in the imposture. Here Miss Faber's acting has the note of conviction about it, and reconciles us to the extravagance of the heroine's conduct. And as Mr. Holmes Gore furnishes us with an exhibition of marital jealousy which shows vehemence and yet is not melodramatic, and Miss Ellen O'Malley has some fine moments of hysterical distress, though scarcely suggesting the irresponsibility of the Colonel's doll-wife; and two or three young actors realise very

happily the sort of slang and facetiousness and boyish love-making to be expected of Army subalterns, it is possible to derive a good deal of pleasure from a comedy which is full of fun and wit.

"COUNT HANNIBAL" AT THE NEW.

Playgoers who have seen "Henry of Navarre" will be able to gather pretty well what "Count Hannibal" is like. It is a robustious costume melodrama, the scenes being laid in the time of the French religious wars. The appeal of the work depends on a series of exciting incidents, a mixture of rough courtship and sword-play, and

suitors, successfully achieves. This Count's sword-and-rapier duel with the Tignonville of Mr. Ben Webster—who very cleverly suggests that the heroine's lover is amiable, but only half a hero—is one of the best-managed stage-fights we have had in a romantic play for some years. Miss Lily Brayton's Clotilde is at once a dignified and a meek victim of the Count's whirlwind wooing; and Mr. Herbert Grimwood offers a portrait of the hysterical King Charles IX. which emphasises the fact that the play's prologue is decidedly the best part of the story. But the crowds are well handled, the noise of gunshot and tocsin is impressive, and the production as a whole is undeniably picturesque.

"THE TOYMAKER OF NUREMBERG." AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

There should be plenty of patronage for Mr. Austin Strong's pretty little fairy-story, "The Toymaker of Nuremberg," with its naïf Teutonic types and its childish scenes of love triumphing over obstacles, now that this play has been transferred from the afternoon to the evening bill at the Playhouse. Its charm largely depends on Mr. Cyril Maude's delightful sketch of the gentle doll-maker, and Mr. Maude is, happily, still in the cast. Another feature of the original performance was the dainty performance

of the actor-manager's daughter, Miss Margery Maude, in the part of the ingenuous heroine, and she, too, is available. Miss Elsie Chester's place is now taken by Miss Kate Rorke, who brings out all the pathos of the mother's rôle; Mr. Fred Lewis and Mr. Beveridge resume their parts of the two old German fogies, and play as genially as ever. The chief piece is preceded by a curtain-raiser, entitled "Between the Soup and the Savoury," by Miss G. E. Jennings, an amusing little study of manners below stairs, in which cook, parlourmaid, and kitchen-maid take part. Miss Ethel Ross, as the kitchen drudge, supplies a very clever and sincere impersonation.



Photo, Vandyk.

THE SIAMESE SUCCESSION WELL PROVIDED FOR: THE LATE KING CHULALONGKORN AND ELEVEN OF HIS SONS.

The late King of Siam is said to have had about eighty wives and some seventy children in all. He had thus well provided for the succession. It is not every King who could put into the field a complete cricket team composed of a selection from his sons. King Chulalongkorn is succeeded by the Crown Prince Chompha Maha Vajiravudh, born in 1890, who was educated at Sandhurst and Oxford. He was proclaimed Crown Prince in 1895.

all the tricks of conventional drama. Catholic hero and Huguenot heroine, the one saving the other from the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the man demanding that the girl shall throw over her lover and accept him instead for her husband, these are the dominant figures of the story, and beside them stands the lover, who degenerates as the villain-hero becomes gradually more sympathetic. This sort of play does not call for very serious criticism, nor does it allow of acting that has any quality of delicacy. Violent melodramatic effects are what its interpreters must aim at, and those Mr. Oscar Asche, in the part of the overbearing and blustering

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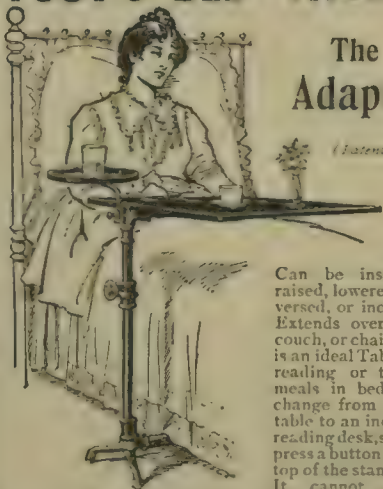
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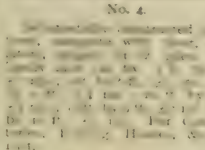
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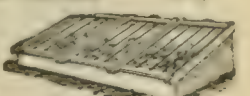
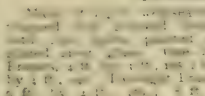


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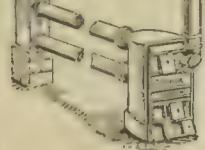


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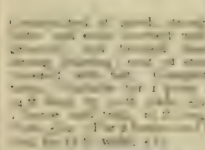


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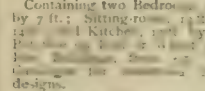


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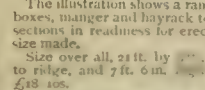
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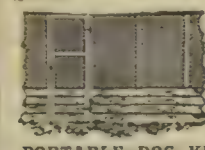


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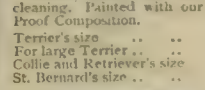


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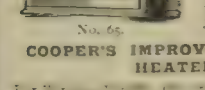
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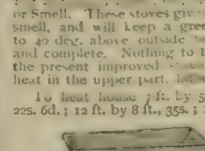
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No. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 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5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6570, 6580, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6620, 6630, 6640, 6650, 6660, 6670, 6680, 6690, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 6750, 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50 ft. by 22 ft. 6 in., 55 ft. by 24 ft. 6 in., 60 ft. by 26 ft. 6 in.,
65 ft. by 28 ft. 6 in., 70 ft. by 30 ft. 6 in., 75 ft. by 32 ft. 6 in.,
80 ft. by 34 ft. 6 in., 85 ft. by 36 ft. 6 in., 90 ft. by 38 ft. 6 in.,
95 ft. by 40 ft. 6 in., 100 ft. by 42 ft. 6 in., 105 ft. by 44 ft. 6 in.,
110 ft. by 46 ft. 6 in., 115 ft. by 48 ft. 6 in., 120 ft. by 50 ft. 6 in.,
125 ft. by 52 ft. 6 in., 130 ft. by 54 ft. 6 in., 135 ft. by 56 ft. 6 in.,
140 ft. by 58 ft. 6 in., 145 ft. by 60 ft. 6 in., 150 ft. by 62 ft. 6 in.,
155 ft. by 64 ft. 6 in., 160 ft. by 66 ft. 6 in., 165 ft. by 68 ft. 6 in.,
170 ft. by 70 ft. 6 in., 175 ft. by 72 ft. 6 in., 180 ft. by 74 ft. 6 in.,
185 ft. by 76 ft. 6 in., 190 ft. by 78 ft. 6 in., 195 ft. by 80 ft. 6 in.,
200 ft. by 82 ft. 6 in., 205 ft. by 84 ft. 6 in., 210 ft. by 86 ft. 6 in.,
215 ft. by 88 ft. 6 in., 220 ft. by 90 ft. 6 in., 225 ft. by 92 ft. 6 in.,
230 ft. by 94 ft. 6 in., 2

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

N F (Salford).—Your contribution shall have early examination. We are pleased to hear from you again.

R C W (Saltash).—Thanks for attention. We had already noticed it.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3460 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3461 from N H Greenway (San Francisco); of No. 3463 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass.), R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.), S Foster (Gibraltar), J Murray (Quebec), and G Roberts (Brighton); of No. 3464 from G Roberts, J. Verrall (Lewes), C J Fisher (Eye), Rev. G E Money (Hyfleet), J B Camara (Madeira), E N Treleven (Stratton-on-the-Foss), Mrs. Kelly (Lymington), C Field junior, Fidelitas, and R Summers; of No. 3465 from R Summers, F R Pickering (Forest Hill), Fidelitas, and G Roberts.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3466 received from T S R (Lincoln's Inn), F R Pickering, P. Daly (Brighton), W Lillie (Marple), A G Beadell (Winchester), G Stillington Johnson (Cobham), J Cohn (Berlin), H R Thompson (Twickenham), F W Cooper (Derby), A W (Cotford), Sorrento, H J M. Hereward, J Dixon, J D Tucker (Ilkley), G Roberts, E J Winter-Wood, Major Buckley, R Worters (Canterbury), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), Albert Wolff (Sutton), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), R C Widdcombe (Saltash), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), W Winter (Medstead), C J Fisher, and T Roberts (Hackney).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3465.—By F. R. GITHINS.

WHITE.

1. Kt to K 5th
2. R to Q 7th
3. P mates.

BLACK.

- K takes R
- Any move

If Black play 1. Kt to Q 3rd, 2. R to Q 4th (ch); if 1. K to B 4th, 2. Kt to Q 3rd (ch); 1. R to K 5th, then 2. R to B 4th, etc.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Game played in the Hamburg Tournament between Messrs. SCHLECHTER and LEONHARDT.

(Four Knights Game.)

WHITE (Mr. S.).

1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. Kt to B 3rd
4. B to Kt 5th
5. Castles
6. P to Q 3rd
7. B to Kt 5th
8. Q B takes Kt
9. Kt to Q 5th
10. Q to Q 2nd
11. K to R sq

BLACK (Mr. L.).

1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd
3. Kt to B 3rd
4. B to Kt 5th
5. Castles
6. P to Q 3rd
7. B to Kt 5th
8. P takes B
9. B to Kt 4th
10. K to Kt 2nd

WHITE (Mr. S.).

21. Kt takes Kt

White here gives one of those inimitable displays for which he is so famous. In purely positional play he is without a rival, and there is more to be learned of real chess from the way in which he now wins, than from all the brilliancies of the tournaments, much as we enjoy them.

BLACK (Mr. L.).

21. P takes Kt
22. R takes P
23. R takes R
24. R to K B sq
25. P to Kt 3rd
26. Kt to Kt 4th
27. K to Kt 2nd
28. R to B 3rd
29. K takes R
30. Kt to K 3rd
31. K takes B
32. P to Q 4th
33. P takes P
34. P to K R 4th
35. P to Kt 4th
36. P to R 4th
37. K to B 3rd
38. P to Kt 3rd
39. K to K 4th
40. P to K R 5th

Cleverly preventing B takes Kt, on account of the danger resulting from the opened Knight's file.

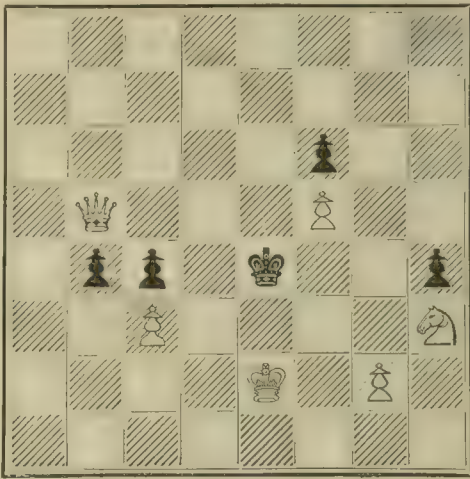
12. Kt to K 3rd
13. Kt to R 4th
14. B to B 4th
15. B takes B
16. Kt to Kt 4th
17. Kt to R 6th
18. Q to Kt 5th (ch)
19. P takes P

This move is in the nature of a fortunate resource, and somewhat restores the balance of play, which had so far gone in White's favour.

20. Q takes Q
- Q R takes Q

PROBLEM No. 3468.—By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Aug. 5, 1903) of COLONEL HERBERT LOCOCK, C.B., of Frensham Grove, Farnham, who died on Aug. 13, has been proved, the value of the property being £57,411. The testator gives the household effects and £500 to his wife; certain shares to his son Guy Harold and to his daughters; £100 each to his children and stepchildren; and legacies to executors. The funds of his first marriage settlement he appoints to his daughters Ethel Maud, Ida Gertrude, and Katherine Beatrice. The residuary property is to be held in trust for Mrs. Locock for life, and then for his children.

The will (executed on Dec. 23, 1904), with a codicil, of the MOST REV. WILLIAM DALRYMPLE MACLAGAN, late Archbishop of York, of 15, Queen's Gate Place, S.W., has been proved by the Hon. Augusta Ann MacLagan, widow, Charles P. D. MacLagan, nephew, and the Hon. Walter B. L. Barrington, the value of the property being £17,436. Mrs. MacLagan and his children by her being otherwise provided for, he gives to her the horses and carriages, and such furniture, etc., as she may select, and to each of their children £105. He also gives £100 to Robert A. C. Booker, his private secretary; legacies to servants; and £3500 and one half of the residue in trust for his son Cyril David; and the remaining half in trust for his son Walter Douglas.

The will (dated March 1, 1909), with six codicils, of SIR PATTESON NICKALLS, of Fallowfield, Chislehurst,

and the Stock Exchange, at one time Chairman of the National Liberal Club, has been proved by his sons Patteson W. Nickalls and Morris Nickalls, the value of the estate being £141,767. The testator leaves £10,000 to his son Morris; £5000 to, and £15,000 in trust for, his son Cecil; the following sums in trust for his daughters—namely, £12,500 for Ethel; £7000 for Winifred; £7700 for Sybil; £11,500 for Hilda; and £6500 for Lillian; £500 to his brother Arthur; all property at Bahia Blanca, Argentine, to his eight children; legacies to servants; and the residue to his sons Patteson and Morris.

The will (dated Feb. 6, 1906) of MR. THOMAS ROYLE, of 57, Albert Road, Southport, who died on Aug. 19, has been proved by Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Royle, widow, Alan Lister Royle, son, and James G. L. Farrar, the value of the property being £88,186. He gave to his wife his residence and furniture, and during widowhood the income from two thirds of the residue. Subject thereto everything goes to his children.

The will (dated Dec. 4, 1907) of MR. JOHN AMBLER, of Heaton Mount, Frizinghall, Bradford, chairman of Jeremiah Ambler and Sons, Ltd., spinners, who died on June 25, has been proved by John Norman Ambler, son, Joseph Wade, and William Denby Acton, the value of the property being £387,545. Subject to legacies of £250 each to the executors, the testator leaves everything to his children.

The will (dated April 23, 1909) of MR. WILLIAM HOWARD DURRANT, of Ellery Court, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, and of Goode, Durrant, and Co., Ltd., Milton Street, City, has been proved by the widow, James Albion Williams, and John Clarke Gait, the value of the property being £72,810. The testator confirms the gift of his residence and furniture to his wife, and gives to her £200, and £1000 a year; to each executor, £100 a year during the continuance of the trusts of his will; to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, £500; to the Stockwell Orphanage and the British and Foreign Bible Society, £300 each; to the Field Lane Institution, the Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, and the British Hospital and Home for Incurables £250 each; and legacies and annuities to relatives and others. The residue is to be held in various trusts for his children.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Robert Affleck, Bloomfield, Gateshead	£73,339
Miss Emma Lucy Forbes, 11, Anglesea Terrace, St. Leonards	£64,021
Mr. William Wing, The Elms, King's Lynn	£54,489
Mr. Thomas Henry Worthington, 62, Wickham Road, Brockley, and Black Horse Yard, Deptford	£49,387
Mr. William Millen, Ospringe, Kent, farmer	£45,639
Mrs. Mary Reynolds, Alderson Square, South Drive, Harrogate	£42,445
Rev. Henry Thornhill Morgan, M.A., St. Margaret's Vicarage, Lincoln	£38,391
Mr. Francis Hornby Birley, Claridges, Dormans Land, Lingfield	£37,420

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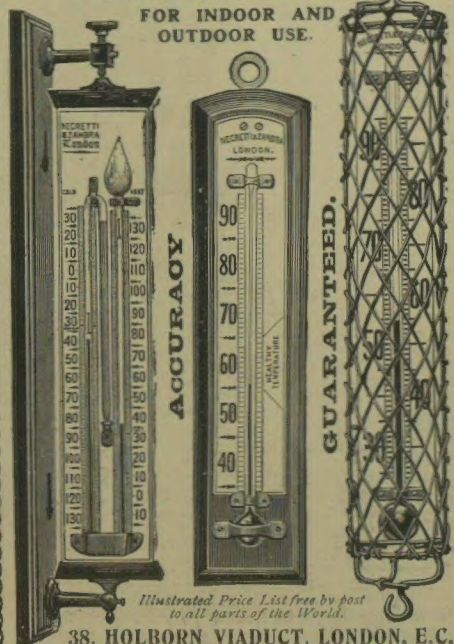
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

IF rumour lieth not, a move is at last to be made by the representative motoring bodies in the matter of the at present existing oppressive and egregious system of motor-car taxation. For surely a scale which compels a man to pay an extra £2 2s. per annum for 1 of a horse-power is nothing short of absurd. If, when formulating his scheme of imposts, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken counsel with representatives from such practical bodies as the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and the Association of Automobile Engineers, he would have been advised upon a scheme which would have produced an annual sum of money equal to that obtained at present, and would have been rescued from the perpetration of a scale which is not only ridiculous and unjust, but which hampers business and design at one and the same time. Taxation in lump sums by bore is at the present time forcing design into what the engineer must regard as unnatural channels, in order that the motor-car owner may, in view of the license fees, get the most for his money.

If Macaulay's schoolboy alone had been taken into consultation he would in these days of advanced education have known enough to suggest taxation by amount of horse-power as a just and equitable arrangement. And this even with an unnatural formula which takes cognisance of bore, and bore alone. Had those responsible for what exists to-day taken any thought for progress, they would have adopted a formula in connection



RELIEFS OF VICTIMS OF AVIATION: FRENCH AIRMEN WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN ACCIDENTS.

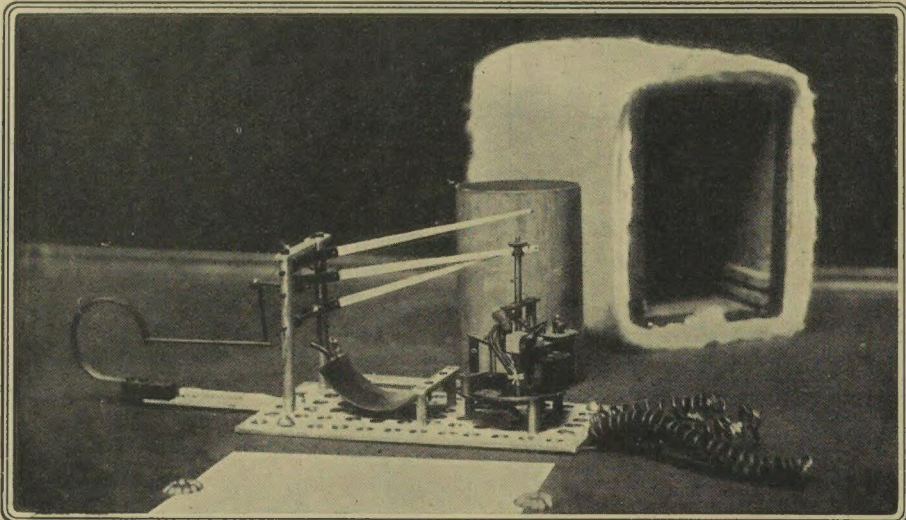
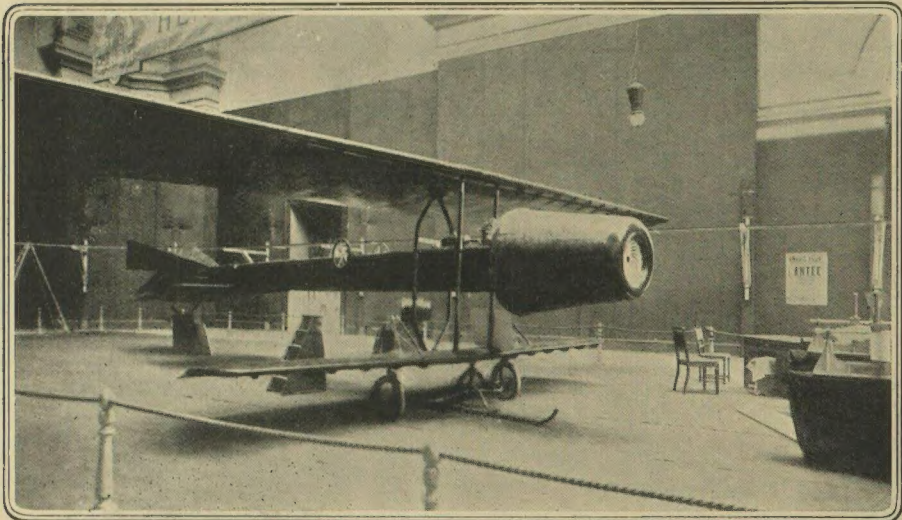
The above portraits in relief are among the exhibits at the second International Exposition of Aerial Navigation in Paris. Reading from left to right, the names are: (top row) M. Delagrang, Captain Ferber, M. Wachter; (second row) Adjutant Vincenc, Captain Marchal, Lieut. Chaure, Adjutant Reaux; (third row) M. Severo, M. Chavez (showing his monoplane flying over the Alps) and M. Lefebvre.

with a unit impost which would reckon with stroke as well as with bore, and so have left the designer a free hand in both length and breadth. It is to be hoped that, sooner or later, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will lend an ear to the representations that will presently be made to him, and will agree to a common-sense revision of a scheme at the incongruity of which all the world laughs to-day.

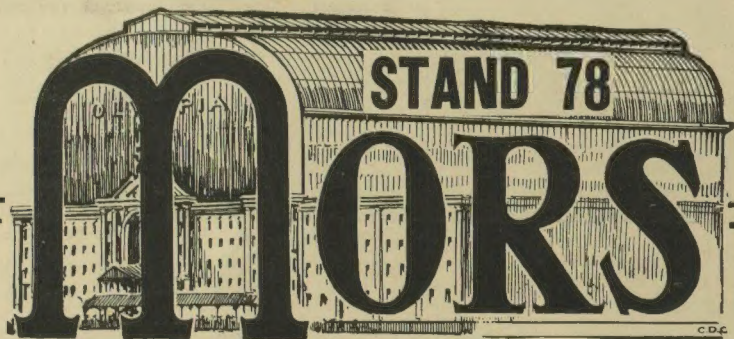
Again, revision is very urgently needed in the matter of the date of the payment of the license fees. Under existing circumstances, a six months' ownership of a car costs as much as twelve months' possession, for no rebate is allowed unless a car-owner comes into possession after Oct. 1 in any year. If a car which is subject to a tax of £8 8s. is bought on the last day of September, that amount has to be paid for the remainder of the year, and a like sum again in the following January. This does, and must, have the effect of postponing purchases, with resultant loss to the funds ultimately handed over to the Road Board, for the local authorities must have their lump sum of £150,000 (I think it is) handed over first, without any reduction on such scores as these. Surely one might have six months' user for half fees. It seems only reasonable and equitable, after all, and follows the conditions obtaining in everyday life. It is to be hoped, then, that these points will be urged, and urged successfully, upon the Chancellor, that the motorist's present grievous load may be in some wise lightened.

The slide-valve engine has just been most severely criticised at the hands of a poppet-valve prophet, and

(Continued overleaf.)



AN AEROPLANE WITHOUT A PROPELLER, AND AN APPARATUS FOR RECORDING HIGH ALTITUDES: NOVELTIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF AERIAL NAVIGATION IN PARIS. The left-hand photograph shows the latest type of aeroplane, invented by M. Henry Coanda, which is a biplane without a propeller, but having in its place what is termed in French a "turbo-propulseur." This is in front of the machine, and draws it forward. In the photograph on the right is seen a new apparatus for registering high altitudes.



Conspicuous

among the many Stands at the forthcoming Show at Olympia will be that of the "MORS," on which will be staged a full list of Models ranging from 10 to 60-h.p.

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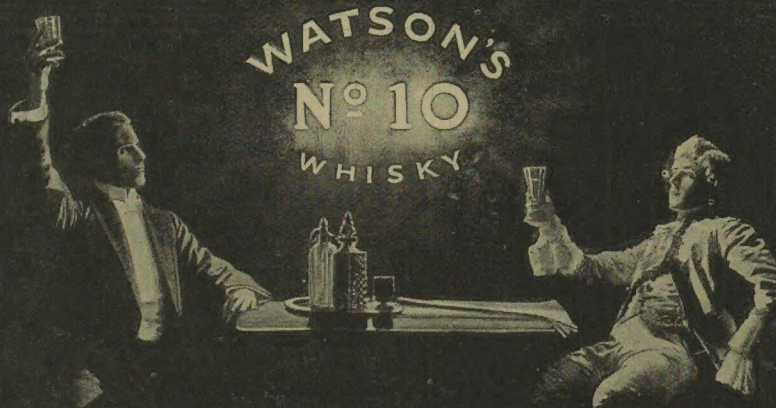
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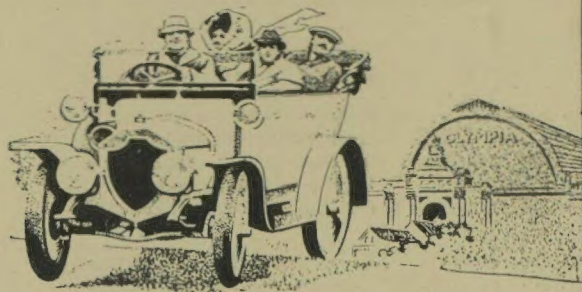
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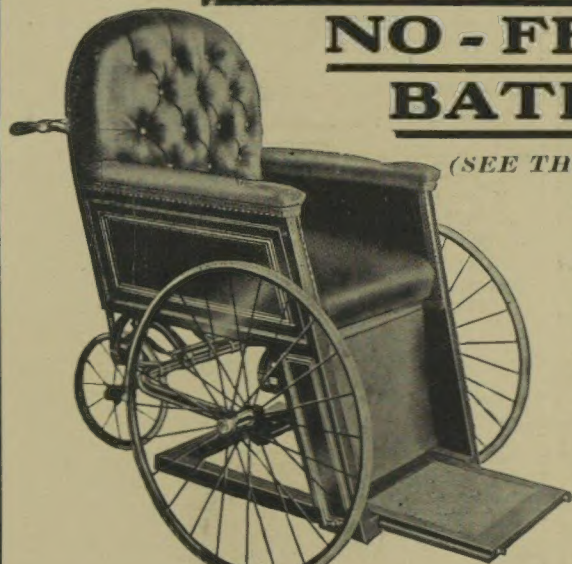
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NO STROPPING NO HONING

before these words see the light, the knight of the slide-valve engine will have jousted in his turn. Although the case against the slide-valve has been very strongly put, I have no doubt that the man who, in face of much opposition and many difficulties, has made a great success of the slide-valve engine, will have done equal battle on behalf of the child of his energy and thought. But the mistake remains in the notion that the evolution of the internal-combustion engine is going to stop at either poppet or slide valves. When both are well made, both give most gratifying results, but both are, nevertheless, theoretically crude.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., a large party of experts were bidden by the directors of Messrs. Humber, Ltd., to visit that company's extensive works at Coventry. The object of the visit was to demonstrate to those best able to appreciate it the complete and satisfactory manner in which these motor-car, motor-cycle, and cycle works have in the short space of a few months been reorganised and fitted to produce work worthy of the name for quality which first accrued to the distinctive title, Humber, in the days of the superlative bicycles originally produced by the old Nottingham mechanic whose name is now a household word the world over. It needed but a short tour of the establishment to realise that the very best that can result from special organisation, the most modern machine-tools, the employment of the best and most adaptable material, and the most skilled labour, will, and must, characterise the Humber productions of the future. Not only the works, vast as they are, but the cars, the motor-cycles, and the cycles have been brought right up to date, in accordance with the latest and best practice, and perhaps a little bit in advance of that. Nor are the Board content with the present. In the establishment of their Aeroplane Factory, one of the most interesting sections

of the work, it is clear that a cast has been made into the future, for already the Humber Aeroplane has acquired some repute. From what was shown to Messrs. Humber's guests on the above date it is not too much to say that the Humber Stand at



JOURNALISTS VISIT THE HUMBER WORKS AT COVENTRY: A PROCESSION OF HUMBER CARS FROM THE STATION.

Olympia will be one of the most, if not *the* most, interesting in the forthcoming Show.

London is to have a permanent souvenir of the Japan-British Exhibition in the shape of the replica of the famous Chokushimon Gateway, which has been presented

by the Kyoto Exhibitors' Association to Kew Gardens. It will be re-erected there at the close of the Exhibition. The original Chokushimon Gateway is at the great Buddhist Temple of Nishi Hongwanji, and represents Japanese art in the time of Hideyoshi, who in the sixteenth century crossed into Korea and made the name of Japan widely known to other nations. The gate is remarkable for its wood-carvings.

Clerkenwell Parish Church, which serves a population of 18,000, has for nine years been without Sunday School premises or a room for social or mission work. Every Sunday some 600 children are packed in corners of the church, some even having to be accommodated in the steeple! No building site being available, the Vicar, the Rev. C. J. Parker, of 16, Percy Circus, is appealing for funds to adapt the crypt to the purposes required. It will cost about £2000, of which £200 has been raised and grants of £1000 promised on completion. The sum of £800 must therefore be raised before work can commence. The Bishop of London writes: "I know well the needs of this poor parish. The work done there well deserves support."

Messrs. Idris and Co., Ltd., the well-known makers of mineral waters, have just added another to their list of exhibition successes, having been awarded a gold medal for their mineral waters at the Buenos Ayres Exhibition.

In our last Issue we gave an illustration of the ancient German chalice and paten recently presented by the King to Cardiff. They were found in 1890 under a rock near Dolgelly, and were subsequently sold at Christie's to the late Mr. William Boore for £700. By him they were sold to the late Baron Schröder. The price paid by the latter was not £3000, as we stated had been rumoured, but, as we are now informed by Mr. Boore's daughter, £800. Baron Schröder bequeathed the chalice and paten to King George.

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